

DROP MURDER CHARGE AGAINST EX-SOLDIER

The Christmas Spirit did some real heart feeling service in the case of Walter Bross late of the Tribune Forty-and Eight Camp in the Forest Preserve at Orland Park who has been held at Blue Island jail on a murder charge preferred against him by the brother of Sidney Love, also of the camp as the result of the latter's death a week of injuries sustained at the camp. It was said that Bross and Love had a scuffle but when the inmates of the camp were called at the coroner's inquest as witnesses they told many different tales of the scrap so there was not sufficient evidence to hold Bross for murder.

Christmas eve Judge Henry Waje of Orland Park, the wife and three children of Bross appeared at the Blue Island jail together with the Cook County States Attorney and in the Spirit of Christmas the former soldier's case was pleaded and finally the brother of Love withdrew the murder charges and the case against Bross was dropped and he was freed and was taken away by his family. This truly was a Merry Christmas for them.

Snow Removing Equipment Needed

The blizzard of last week has demonstrated the need of having adequate equipment in each town or township to cope with snow blocked highways. Superintendent of highways Will H. Smith of Will County is favoring the purchase by each township in the county of a snow plow of the type that can be hooked in front of a truck so the highways in each community can be speedily and easily cleared of snow. The cost of such a plow would be \$435 it is said. It has been suggested that it would be a good idea for Frankfort and surrounding townships to buy such a plow and be prepared to free snow bound districts. The cost is not much and the investment is more than worth while.

Mokena Camp-Fire Girls Sing Xmas Carols at Homes

The beautiful custom of olden times of singing Christmas carols from house to house, was revived in Mokena Monday night when the Camp Fire Girls in charge of their guardian, Miss Bertha Benson, visited many homes in the village singing the famous and well loved carols of Christmas. The voices of the singers certainly sounded fine on the still night air and the residents of the village were highly pleased with the songs. The singers were treated to candy, hot cocoa and other gifts at the various homes. The Camp Fire Girls are to be complimented on their way of spreading the old time Christmas spirit. They met at the Rock Island depot early in the evening and from there began their march around the village to the homes where ever they saw a light or a lighted wreath. It was several hours later when the singers completed their tour of song, cold and tired, but happy. We hope that this beautiful custom will now be continued each year.

Many Business Men Favor Cash Basis

Many business firms thruout the country are following in the steps of the mail order houses and the chain stores by putting their business on a strictly cash basis beginning January first. By doing this they can sell parts and service cheaper and will also have less bad accounts and book keeping. The patrons will be benefited by the savings they will gain on the prices of parts and service, especially in the garage line which is the first line of business to adopt the cash basis. In Mokena Cooper & Hostert will go on a cash basis January first. Reports come from other parts of the state and from Indiana that garage men there are also going on a cash basis beginning January first.

Eventually most business will be done on a cash basis and the mail order houses and chain stores have already demonstrated that it can be done successfully.

Santa on Mokena Mayor's Home An Attraction

Out of door Christmas trees and other features are getting to be the vogue more each year. In Mokena, Mayor Harry F. Mall has a pretty feature at his home by way of a life size Santa dressed in his regular garb with his pack on his back on the roof of his home in the act of climbing down the chimney. The Santa Claus figure is electrically operated to climb up and down the chimney and is the source of much comment and admiration especially on the part of the kiddies. Out of door Christmas trees were also in evidence. A pretty tree with varied colored lights graced the lawn at the A. E. Wachter home.

Joliet Banks Take County Road Bond Issue Funds

Solution of the financial tangle in which the county board of supervisors became involved over the \$1,750,000 road bond issue, was reached Monday when the supervisors adopted a resolution directing the Wm. R. Compton company to turn over \$725,000 to County Treas. Walter Krohn. H. C. Speer and Sons, who have a part of the contract, are to pay their share of the money when collateral they posted for the bonds becomes due.

Under the terms of an agreement adopted by the county board last April, H. C. Speer and Sons and the William R. Compton company purchased a bond issue of \$1,750,000 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.

They were to pay the county various sums over a period of 3 years. Money held by them was to draw interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent and was to be paid to the county.

Recently the William R. Compton company quit business, but an investigation showed that the collateral it had on hand to secure the payment of money due the county was sufficient.

Board members acting on the advice of local bankers, have directed the Compton company to pay its portion of the contract amounting to \$725,000 over to Mr. Krohn.

This money will be deposited in local banks where the county will receive 3 per cent interest.

The county was receiving 4 1/2 per cent interest on the unsent bond money. This means a loss of 1 1/2 per cent in interest which on the Compton account will amount to approximately \$23,000 according to State's Attorney Hjalmar Rehn who explained the financial situation to board members.

H. C. Speer and Sons have posted good collateral to secure their payment of the contract. They may be permitted to carry out the terms of their contract until collateral posted for the payment of their bonds becomes due. The collateral posted by Speer and Sons consists of tax anticipation warrants on the city of Chicago. As soon as these warrants are paid Speer and Sons will turn over more than \$700,000 to the co.

The county has already received approximately \$300,000 from the bond house so that approximately \$1,400,000 of county funds will be on deposit in banks here for road building use.

The county will receive only 3 percent interest on this money, meaning a loss of 1 1/2 percent in interest if the original contract could have been carried out. In view of the fact that William R. Compton company is going out of business it was deemed wise, bankers said, for the county to obtain all of its funds.

The board also adopted a resolution asking that the bond for Mr. Krohn be increased \$1,250,000 in view of the fact that he would be the official custodian in charge of the road funds.

Death Turns Yule Joys Into Sorrow In Goesel Home

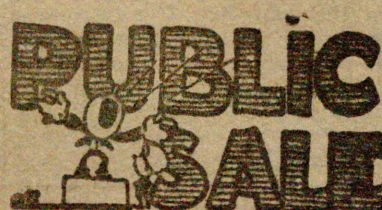
The merry Yuletide season was turned to gloom and sadness in a Tinley Park home this week when the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goesel died Monday night at 10 o'clock in the Washington Park hospital of pneumonia. The hearts of the community go out in deepest sympathy to the deeply bereaved parents. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon.

Red Hot Time In Tinley Jan. 11

There is going to be a red hot time in the old town of Tinley Park on the night of January 11th when the live wire Volunteer Fire Department of that town puts on a grand prize masque ball at the Saenger Hall. More than \$150 in prizes will be awarded, many of these prizes being in cash. The music for the ball will be furnished by the Blue Island Night-hawks. If you want to start the New Year off with plenty of jollification be sure to attend this ball. Masks will be sold at the hall. The grand march starts at 10:30 o'clock. Refreshments will also be served.

Read New Feature

For the first time in its history this paper is running a new feature on the back page of this issue by way of special New Year greeting cards from the banks, merchants, dealers and business men in general of this territory extending the season's greetings to their patrons and thanking them for the patronage accorded them during the year now closing.



EDW. SCHMAEDEKE, Auctioneer

Dec. 28—Fred Ahrens, Tinley Park

Jan. 4, N. G. Shaeffer, Tinley Park

Jan. 8, Kohl & Hossback, Frankfort.

The Town Doctor

(THE DOCTOR OF TOWNS)

THINK—it won't hurt you any! Thomas Edison once said, "The American people will go to any extreme to avoid the necessity of thinking."

Notwithstanding that fact—think! This is the time of times to think. Next week a year passes into "what used to be." It's through; it's gone, and it will never return. Many, many things were accomplished in the last 12 months, but that's ancient history. There are a lot of other things you COULD have done—that's ancient history, too. It isn't what you did or didn't do in 1929—it's what you are GOING to do in 1930 that counts NOW.

And what ARE you going to do—same as in 1929? If you do, you are going to go against every law of progress. If you don't change, you will be THROUGH—not all at once, to be sure, but you can't go forward standing still, and if you don't do better in 1930 you'll be where you were in 1929, and that's standing still—or going backward.

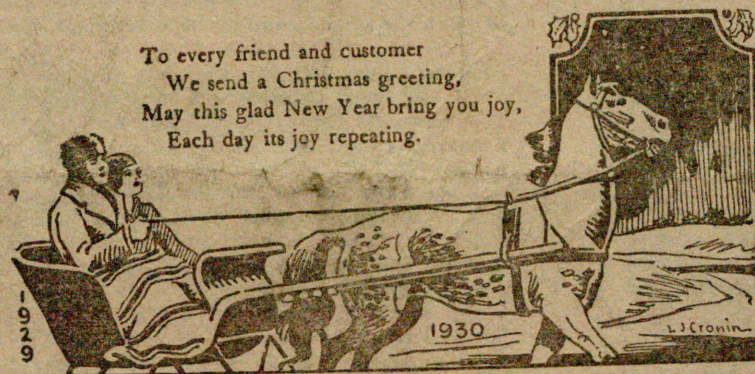
This reads like a sermon. It isn't meant that way. It's just my peculiar way of leading up to this—

If, in 1929, you sort of went back on your town; if you leaned back with any of your 100-worn-out alibis and let the other fellow do the work; if you sat in the car while the other boys changed the tire; if you let some fool petty jealousy keep you out of the Chamber of Commerce or Lions Club; if you turned sour because everybody else couldn't see things as you did; if you acted up like a school kid, and wouldn't play at all, and tried to spoil the fun of others just because they wouldn't play your way and let you be teacher; if you pooh poohed every attempt on the part of others to do something to build your town; if you spent your time pussy-footing, scandal mongering and rabbit punching; if you kept your hands in your pockets, leaning backward, while others were putting their shoulder to the wheel pushing forward—if you did these things, and KNEW you were doing them, you were a CIVIC MOOCHER and deserve no consideration from neighbor or stranger.

Maybe you didn't know you were doing such things—that's why I say THINK—it will do you good.

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Here Is Our Wish For The New Year to Our Readers



To every friend and customer
We send a Christmas greeting,
May this glad New Year bring you joy,
Each day its joy repeating.

Gas Thieves Busy

Gasoline thieves made their appearance in Mokena the past week. The other day J. V. Hall discovered that one of his gasoline pumps at his filling station on Wolf Road had been tampered with and about a gallon of gasoline stolen from the pump.

To Hold Watch Night Service

The St. John Evangelical church of Mokena is going to have a special New Year party sponsored by all the Young People of the church, all the different societies taking part in the celebration on New Year's Eve in the church parlors. The Ladies Aid will serve the lunch. Soon as the New Year is ushered in devotional services will be held in the church auditorium. The party will commence at 8 o'clock and last until the mid-night hour. A fine time is assured all who attend.

On New Year's Day, January 1st a special New Year service with preaching in English will be held at 10:30 o'clock.

On Sunday, December 29th services will be in English commencing at 10:30 a. m.

Merchants Report Record Breaking Christmas Trade

The Christmas trade was very good in the rural towns this season and the merchants are well pleased. In spite of the stock market crash, the blizzard and snow bound roads the Christmas shopping was very good.

In Mokena, two of the leading stores, G. F. Wannemacher and R. Hensel report very good trade. In fact Mr. Hensel says his business showed a decided increase over that of last Christmas.

From Orland Clarence E. Beagley, electrical and radio dealer reports a fine amount of business as also do Loeb Brothers, general merchants.

In Tinley Park the Vogt Department Store, the J. C. Funk store, the Tinley Park Bakery, Mrs. Dini, Tinley Park Grocery and Market and Hick & Meisenbrink all report a very brisk Christmas trade. All this goes to show that conditions as a whole are better thruout the country are better than is generally

Tinley Community Christmas Tree Program Pleases

The annual Community Christmas Tree service was held around the Tinley Park Christmas Tree Saturday night under the auspices of the Tinley Park Garden Club. A very pretty program was carried out. The tree was pretty in all its Christmas-tide glory. Candy and popcorn was distributed to the children and all enjoyed the exercises.

To Hold Stock Holders Meetings

The annual stock holders meeting of the Orland State Bank will be held January 13th in the bank.

The annual stock holders meeting of the Bremen State Bank at Tinley Park will be held on the same date.

Tinley Legion Extends Greetings

The Tinley Park Post No. 615 of the American Legion is taking pleasure in extending the season's greetings to their friends and to the community in general for a New Year filled with happiness, health and prosperity.

The past year has been a wonderfully successful one for the Legion. They have proved a big asset to the community and are an organization that Tinley Park is justly proud of.

Wm Delaney Dies On Christmas Day

Wm. Delaney, aged 63 years died at his home in Manhattan township on Christmas Day.

TINLEY PARK M. E. CHURCH

Gilbert Dude, Pastor
The Sunday school will meet at 10:00 a. m. There will be no preaching services Sunday. The following Sunday services as usual.

known. Much increase in business activities are predicted for 1930 so it ought to be a good year.

Mokena and Tinley Clubs File Complaint Against R. I. Fares With Commerce Com.

The matter of rates between Mokena and Joliet, between Mokena and Chicago and between Tinley Park and Chicago on the Rock Island railroad is of vital importance to these communities and the contention of the Mokena Emmerson Republican Club and the Tinley Park Lions Club that the existing ticket rates are higher between these points and Chicago than the rates on other roads to towns an equal distance from Chicago as are Mokena and Tinley Park.

The two clubs above mentioned have filed complaints with the Illinois Commerce Commission for action on the following:

Reduction on 60 ride tickets between Chicago and Mokena. Issuance of 54 ride tickets between these points and Chicago. Issuance of 10 and 25 ride tickets between Chicago to Tinley Park and intermediate stations as well as to Mokena, also issuance of 10 and 25 mile ride tickets between Joliet and Mokena. Reduction of rates on school tickets between Mokena and Joliet.

Representative Lottie Holman O'Neil of the 41st Senatorial District has become interested in the matter and has written the Mokena Emmerson Republican Club as follows on this matter:

Mokena Emmerson Club,
Mokena, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

I enclose copy of letter sent to Mr. C. W. Hadley, Chairman Commerce Commission relative to the efforts of the people of Mokena to obtain fair treatment as to rates and transportation facilities from the Rock Island.

I am sure you know that I am at the service of our people at any time when they find themselves confronted with unfair discrimination or oppression from any source.

With best wishes, I am,
Very Truly yours,
Lottie Holman O'Neil.

Following is the letter sent to Mr. Hadley by Mrs. O'Neil:

Mr. C. W. Hadley,
Chairman Illinois Commerce Commission,
City Hall Square Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.
My Dear Mr. Hadley:-

The Mokena Emmerson Club of Mokena, Illinois has appealed to the Commission for relief from what appears to be a serious discrimination against them by the Rock Island, both as to rates and transportation facilities.

I am interesting myself in behalf of Mokena to the extent of asking you as chairman of the commission to give this matter your personal attention and see if it is not possible to promptly remedy this situation, and assure you that your efforts in this direction will be personally appreciated by me.

With best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,
Lottie Holman O'Neil

New Lenox Com. Opens Snow Bound Highways

Highway Com. Ernest Oram of New Lenox township has done excellent work in opening up the highways in the township for traffic following the heavy snow of last week. He has had 25 men engaged in shoveling snow from the highways and clearing away drifts and deep snow banks. One of the deepest drifts was encountered near the Mast school east of the Wabash railroad. Here a drift 15 feet deep was encountered and has been broken thru so this highway is now open to travel.

ORLAND YOUTH BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY

Arthur Shallow, 22, of Orland Park, was bound over to the grand jury on bonds of \$5000 on charges of manslaughter for wreckless driving in an accident which occurred Saturday morning November 2.

The car he was driving, according to testimony, crashed into the car of Mr. Lawrence Seurpenant at the corner of 183rd st. and Cicero. Mrs. Adelia Seurpenant was killed as a result of the crash. It was asserted by some of the witnesses that Shallow did not stop at Cicero, which is a stop street.

About 6:30 that morning, Seurpenant had been driving south on Cicero on a right-of-way street when a car coming from the west crashed into his car, killing his wife, the only passenger.

Shallow, driver of the other car, asserted that he had stopped at the stop light but that the corner house and shrubbery impeded his view. He was knocked unconscious in the accident.

The case was held before Magistrate Frank Synakiewicz Saturday morning on account of charges signed by Mr. Seurpenant.

Many Cars Ditched At Orland

Five autos went in the ditch in Orland recently. Ruth Newton, on her way to Sunday school, overturned her car at Kean and 42nd, altho the car had several passengers, no one was injured. None of the accidents proved serious, altho glass of one auto was shattered.

Twenty cars were stalled on 143d street during the recent blizzard.

A LIVING TOMB



Our photo shows an old oak tree near Nobdenitz in Thuringia, in whose trunk Hans Wilhelm von Thummel, a cabinet minister of the former Grand Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg was buried in 1824. A small iron door leads to the inside of this queerest of burial places. (Herbert Photos, New York).:

FOR SALE—Former Charles Knapp property in Mokena, consisting of 2 lots, 7 room house, wash house, coal house and barn. Inquire Geo. W. Knapp, Manhattan, Ill. Tel. 237-L Manhattan.

A New Year Wish



You're not only a patron, a customer,
For we want to call you a friend,
We wish you a Merry Christmas Time,
And a New Year whose joy will not end.

Orland State Bank

TELEPHONE ORLAND 61

HONORING *the* MEMORY of "OLD HICKORY"



Unveiling Jackson Statue
in Statuary Hall

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

JANUARY 8 is a day for recalling one of the most picturesque figures in American history. Andrew Jackson was his name, but to his countrymen he is affectionately known as "Old Hickory." It is not a date for special observance because it is the anniversary of his birth, as is the case with other great Americans. Rather we remember it because it is the anniversary of a battle which he fought and won on that date.

The Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, is unique in military history. It is the only major engagement on record which was fought after a treaty of peace between the two nations involved had been signed. But its significance in American history is more than that curious fact. The War of 1812 was a conflict fought by a nation divided against itself. It was one in which Americans of the time took little pride, at least, so far as the record of its military forces was concerned.

Disaster after disaster and reverse after reverse had caused the country to believe that the breed of successful generals, such as it had known in the Revolution, was extinct. Then Andrew Jackson and his frontiersmen at New Orleans faced the best troops that Great Britain could muster. They were Wellington's veterans who had broken the power of Napoleon. But Jackson gave them odds of two to one and defeated them disastrously. "To a country that had almost completely lost faith in itself, to a country that had almost learned to cringe, this news came like a reprieve to a man upon the gallows," says Gerald W. Johnson in "Andrew Jackson, An Epic in Homespun." "It was literally crazed with joy, and in its delirium it flung the name of Andrew Jackson against the stars. . . . If Jackson did not really save New Orleans, he saved something infinitely more important, namely: the self-respect of the country."

In view of this, it would seem that January 8 should be one of the red-letter days on the American calendar. The fact that it is not is only further proof that the old saying "A republic forgets" is true. For January 8 is not a general holiday, nor even a state holiday. In that respect it cannot take rank with March 2 when Texas recalls the Battle of San Jacinto and honors the memory of Sam Houston, nor with April 19 when Massachusetts honors the patriots who fought at Concord and Lexington, nor with August 16 when Vermont remembers how old John Stark beat the Hessians at Bennington. The only observance of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans as a holiday is in New Orleans, which has good reason to remember the name of Andrew Jackson.

In fact the only nation-wide notice of this anniversary is a celebration which has only a meager connection with the battle and even this occurs intermittently. That is the Jackson Day dinner, held in Washington by the leaders of the Democratic party on January 8 and there tribute is paid more to Andrew Jackson, the President and the founder of "Jacksonian Democracy" than to "Old Hickory" Jackson, the soldier and military victor.

Even though America has not chosen to honor the memory of Andrew Jackson by making a holiday of the date on which he won his great victory and started on the path which led eventually to the White House, this does not mean that he is forgotten or is ever likely to be. For, as his biographer previously has pointed out, "He is the hero of the people, not of the intelligentsia. The people still delight in the legends of his prowess, of his lurid language, of his imperious and dictatorial temper. The tale of his usurpations does not appall them, but delights them, for Americans have always loved a really masterful man. If Jackson's spiritual heir should appear now, there is every reason to believe America of the Twentieth century would hail him as rapturously and follow him as blindly as it hailed and followed the hero of long ago."

Another reason why he is not likely to be forgotten lies in the fact that, with the exception of



Jackson Statue in Washington, D.C.

Washington and Lincoln, more monuments and markers have been erected to his memory than any other President. Fascinating as is the story of Jackson's career, a story which is familiar to most Americans, equally interesting is the story of some of these memorials. Outstanding among them is the famous "rocking horse" statue in Lafayette park, opposite the White House, in Washington. Perhaps it is particularly appropriate that this memorial to a man whose life was turbulent from beginning to end should be the subject for frequent controversy and should furnish material for an almost endless debate among politicians, sculptors and horsemen.

The statue, which has the distinction of being the first equestrian statue in the United States, is the work of Clark Mills, a New Yorker born in 1815, who drifted to South Carolina where he worked in a plaster and cement mill. While doing stucco work there, he developed a method for taking a cast from a living face and, although he had no art education, he began working in marble. His first effort, a bust of John C. Calhoun, was purchased by the city of Charleston and he was given a gold medal by the commonwealth of South Carolina. Mills next went to Washington to make busts of Webster and Crittenden. On the way he stopped in Richmond and there saw Houdon's statue of Washington, the first real piece of sculpture he had ever seen.

Arriving in Washington, he found plans were under way for the erection of an equestrian statue of Jackson. Cave Johnson, then postmaster general and president of the Jackson monument committee, invited him to submit a design. But Mills, never having seen an equestrian statue, felt obliged to refuse the offer. However, he was prevailed upon to make the attempt and, having bought some land near Lanham, Md., he set up a foundry and a studio and went to work. For nine months he worked patiently on a small model on a new principle—that of bringing the hind legs of a horse directly beneath the center of its body, thus producing perfect balance.

A race horse, named "Olympus," was his model for Jackson's charger and he trained this horse to pose for the work. Finally, his design was finished and accepted by the commission and Mills set to work to make the bronze statue. Cannon, captured by Jackson at Pensacola, were to be melted down for the statue of the horse and its rider, and other guns, captured from the British at New Orleans, was to be used for the base. But just when Mills was ready to begin the melting and recasting, a gale destroyed his studio. Before he could rebuild it, fire destroyed the foundry. Despite these handicaps, to which were added such misfortunes as the breaking of cranes, the bursting of furnaces and six failures in making the body of the horse, Mills persisted until his work was completed.

Just before the statue was dedicated Mills, as the head of a company of militia he had organized, tried to ride "Olympus" at the head of the parade. The horse, perhaps feeling that occasion was an appropriate one, did some impromptu pos-

ing on its hind legs, similar to the Jackson statue, whereupon its rider slid off hastily and continued on his way afoot! The statue was unveiled on January 8, 1853, and Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was the orator for the occasion.

For all the ridicule that has been heaped upon "Jackson and his rocking horse," the statue is a remarkable one in many respects. It is mounted without pivots, rivets or clamps of any kind. Among many people there is an idea that the tall and hind legs of the horse were cast solid to balance the rest of the figure. But this idea is erroneous. The statue is balanced perfectly on the hind legs of the horse and, despite the fact, it has not shifted a fraction of an inch in the 75 years that it has stood on the same spot. From the original model Mills made a replica for New Orleans and it stands today in Jackson square (originally called the Place d'Armes, but changed to honor the savior of the city after the historic battle in 1815) in that city. Another replica stands on the grounds of the statehouse in Nashville, Tenn.

Mills' statue of Jackson brought him fame and he was commissioned to do others. The first was the equestrian statue of Washington which stands in the circle of that name in the National Capital. Another was the statue of "Armed Liberty" which stands on the dome of the Capitol in Washington.

If Jackson's life was a disputatious one, it is appropriate also that it should have begun on disputed ground and that the dispute over the scene of his birth should continue long after his death. At the time of his birth, March 15, 1767, the boundary line between the two provinces of North and South Carolina was not clearly defined. That boundary line ran north and south less than a quarter of a mile from the log cabin in which Andrew Jackson first saw the light of day. But was the cabin east of the boundary line, i. e., in South Carolina, or west of it, hence in North Carolina? That is a point over which his biographers and other historians have never been able to agree.

And so the two states of North Carolina and South Carolina have had a part in another "Jackson controversy" as to which one belongs the honor of being his native state. Apparently South Carolina has had the last word in the controversy, for in November, 1923, there was erected a marker on the James Crawford plantation, 10 miles from Lancaster, S. C., bearing on the front these words, "Birthplace of Andrew Jackson, brave, truculent, noble, able, honest." On the rear is an inscription from a letter, said to have been written by Jackson to a Lancaster citizen, which reads "I was born in South Carolina, as I have been told, at the plantation whereon James Crawford lived about crossing of the Waxhaw Creek." And beneath that is this inscription, "This stone stands upon the plantation whereon James Crawford lived near the site of the dwelling house according to the Mills map of 1820."

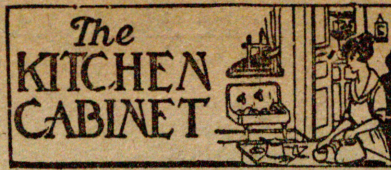
The year 1923 saw the erection of another memorial to Andrew Jackson. That was on April 15 when the statue of Jackson was unveiled in Statuary hall in the Capitol. It was presented to the federal government by the state of Tennessee in honor of the centennial year of his inauguration as President and was accepted on behalf of the nation by President Coolidge. The statue, which shows Jackson in the full dress uniform of a major general of the regular army of his time—cocked hat, tight-fitting military dress coat and breeches, long cloak and high boots, is the work of Belle Kinney Scholz, formerly of Nashville, Tenn. On that occasion President Coolidge paid a tribute to Jackson as one who exemplified the unlimited opportunities offered to men, regardless of seeming handicaps:

"He gave to the nationalistic spirit, through loyalty to the Union, a new strength which was decisive for many years," President Coolidge said. "His management of our foreign affairs was such as to secure a wholesome respect for our government and the rights of our citizens. He left the treasury without obligations and with a surplus."

"Coming up from the people, he demonstrated that there is sufficient substance in self government to solve important public questions and to rise superior to a perplexing crisis. Like a true pioneer, he broke through all restraints and impediments into which he was born, and leaving behind the provincialisms and prejudices of his day, pushed out towards a larger freedom and a sounder government, carrying the country with him."

"If at times he was high tempered and overbearing there is no fairer story of chivalrous devotion and affectionate consideration than that which he lavished upon his wife."

But if one would see the memorial which best exemplifies the tender side of Andrew Jackson, it is only necessary to go to Nashville, Tenn., and there visit the Hermitage where he lived the happiest days of his life with his beloved Rachel, where the most crushing blow in his whole career, her death, was dealt him and where at last he died with a miniature of her next to his heart. In the fine old mansion, which has become a patriotic shrine of the sort that Washington's Mount Vernon and Jefferson's Monticello are, preserved as it was in the days when Jackson lived there, one may come nearer understanding Andrew Jackson—not Andrew Jackson, the Indian fighter or the general or the politician or the President, but Andrew Jackson, the man.



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"I have only just a minute
Only sixty seconds in it
Forced upon me—can't refuse it
Didn't see it—didn't choose it
But it's up to me to use it
I must suffer if I lose it
Give account if I abuse it
Just a tiny little minute
But eternity is in it."

WINTER DISHES

As the colder weather comes on we enjoy boiled dinners, fish, clam and oyster chowders and pork in various ways such as:



Pork Loaf—Take three pounds of lean pork from the shoulder, one and one-half cups of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, two well beaten eggs, one can of pimiento, one and one-half cups of sweet milk. Mix and put to roast in a moderate oven.

Sheet Chocolate Cookies—Take one cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of melted butter, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of raisins and one-half cupful of nutmeats with two squares of melted chocolate. Mix and spread on a baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven. When cool cover with the following frosting:

Chocolate Frosting—Take one cupful each of white and one of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, cook and stir until the mixture boils, then add a tablespoonful of butter and cool. Beat until thick and cream. Add chocolate to suit the taste. Spread over the sheet of cookies and when cool cut into any desired shape.

Harvard Beets—Mix one-half cupful of sugar with one tablespoonful of corn starch and one-eighth teaspoonful of salt. Add one-third of a cupful of cider vinegar and one-third cupful of boiling water. Cook until the sauce is clear. Add two cups of freshly cooked, drained, diced beets. Set in a warm place for half an hour. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter and serve.

Oyster Stuffing—Take twenty oysters, drain, rinse and place in a square pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter; bring to the boiling point, add four cupfuls of bread crumbs, one-half tablespoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Add a tablespoonful of minced parsley and stuff turkey.

Thoughts and Things.

The constant aim of the thrifty housewife is variety for the table within the limit she has to spend for food.

The using of every particle of food with no waste and serving wholesome well balanced meals, is a study that needs the closest attention of the capable housewife.

The saving of all liquors in which vegetables have been cooked is not just saving waste, but it is saving many of the valuable mineral matters which give vegetables their value in the food. Such liquors may be served as sauces for vegetables or may be used in making gravies as well.

Put a little fat into the skins of the potatoes before putting them into the oven to bake. The skins will peel with no waste after the potatoes are baked.

Save the rice water when cooking rice, if any is left. It makes fine starch for light dresses and laces.

Dip the broom into hot suds after washing the laundry, then hang up to dry. This cleans the broom, and keeps it straight and makes it last longer.

Change the folds in table linen occasionally to change the wear. Folding tablecloths lengthwise three times before cross-folding makes a better looking center.

Proper fitting shoes will save much discomfort and irritability. High heels or those run over are responsible for many disagreeable dispositions.

Keep a pair of shears in the kitchen for cutting raisins, marshmallows parsley or other things. They are easier to clean than the chopping bowl or food grinder.

Turn mattresses often to keep them level and comfortable.

Beware of pacifiers. When mothers learn that thumb-sucking and pacifiers cause enlarged tonsils and adenoids, children will have less trouble with them.

A long bottle will answer for a rolling pin when one has nothing else to take the place of a real one.

Talcum powder is a great convenience when traveling. If a grease spot appears, cover with talcum and let stand for a day or two. The spot will be absorbed. Sprinkle talcum into shoes to relieve tired feet, dust new shoes with it before wearing, it helps the breaking in process.

Metal sponges, scouring soaps and vegetable brushes are indispensable to most housewives; however, other utensils should be bought when one finds them useful. Many of the so-called conveniences are only an annoyance and a room-taker—never used.

Nellie Maxwell

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for December 29

FELLOWSHIP THROUGH WORSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 8:1-12; Micah 4:1, 2; Ps. 122:1-9; Heb. 10:22-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Worshipping God Together.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Worshipping God Together.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Taking a Real Part in Worship.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Common Worship and the Community Spirit.

I. The Place of the Bible in Worship (Neh. 9:1-12).

1. The reading of God's word (vv. 1-3).

(1) The eager assembly (v. 1). The people gathered themselves together and requested Ezra to bring the book of the law. God had touched their hearts, creating within them a yearning for His Word.

(2) It was a representative assembly (v. 2). It was made up of men, women and children. God's Word should be taught to all classes, men, women and children.

(3) An appreciative assembly (v. 3). So eager were they to know God's Word that they did not get tired, although the lesson lasted five or six hours. Their ears were attentive from morning until midday.

2. The attitude of the people toward God's Word (vv. 4-6).

(1) They revered it (vv. 4, 5). When Ezra opened the law all the people stood up out of respect for God's Word.

(2) They joined heartily in the prayer (v. 6). As Ezra led them in prayer, they united in saying, Amen, Amen, bowing their faces to the ground.

3. God's Word being interpreted (vv. 7, 8).

(1) Ezra stood up where the people could see him (v. 5).

(2) He read distinctly (v. 8). The manner in which many read the Scriptures greatly discredits them.

(3) He caused the people to understand the reading (v. 8). The supreme business of the minister is to make the Word of God plain to all, old and young.

4. Effect of the application of God's Word upon the life of the people (vv. 9-12).

(1) Conviction of sin (v. 9).

The divine method of convicting men of sin is the application of God's Word in the energy of the Holy Ghost.

(2) Weeping turned into joy (vv. 10-12). Forgiveness follows the recognition and confession of sin.

(3) Their blessings were shared with others (vv. 10-12).

II. Jerusalem the World's Central Place of Worship (Micah 4:1, 2).

1. Its place of supremacy (v. 1).

In the last days, Messiah's kingdom, with Jerusalem as its capital, shall prevail over all kingdoms.

2. The peoples, Jews, shall flow unto it (v. 1). It will be a beautiful sight to see the Jews who have been scattered all over the world come to Jerusalem as a mighty flowing stream.

3. The Gentile nations shall go there to worship (v. 2).

4. The supreme purpose of their going will be to be taught of God, that they may walk in His ways (v. 2).

What a wonderful day when all peoples of the world shall worship together in God's holy temple!

III. The Song of the Worshipers (Ps. 122:1-9).

This psalm is one of the songs sung by the Jews as they made their pilgrimages to Jerusalem to worship at the great festivals. This song embodies the following great ideas:

1. The joy of the worshipers (vv. 1, 2).

The invitation to go up to the house of the Lord to worship stirred within them delightful emotions.

2. Love and admiration for God's house (vv. 3, 4).

We should go to the house of worship because we love the place. Like Jesus, we should regard it as our Father's house.

3. It was the seat of royalty (v. 5). When Christ's kingdom shall be established in Jerusalem, worshipers will delight to journey there because of their love for Him.

4. Prayer for God's house; prayer for the peace of Jerusalem (vv. 6-9). It is our duty as well as privilege to pray for Israel. God blesses those who are kindly disposed toward His chosen people (Gen. 12:1-3).

One Way to Help God

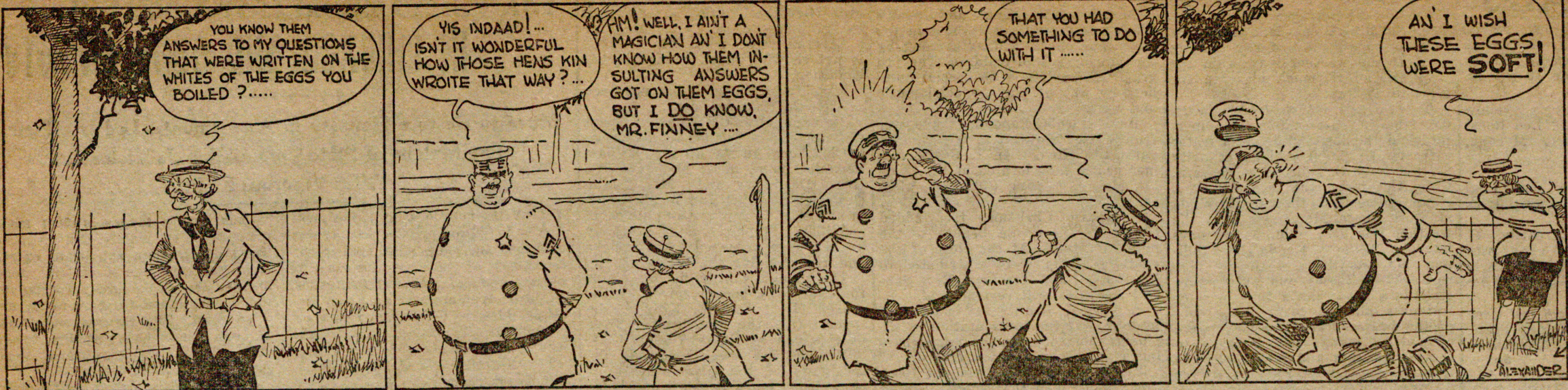
There is but one way in which man can ever help God—that is by letting God help him; and there is no way in which His name is more guiltily taken in vain than by calling the abandonment of our own work, the performance of His.—Ruskin.

The Book of God and Prayer

Give the Book of God its place in prayer. Prayer is not talking to God simply; it is listening first, then speaking.—S. D. Gordon.

FINNEY OF THE FORCE

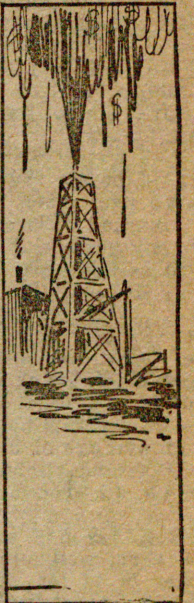
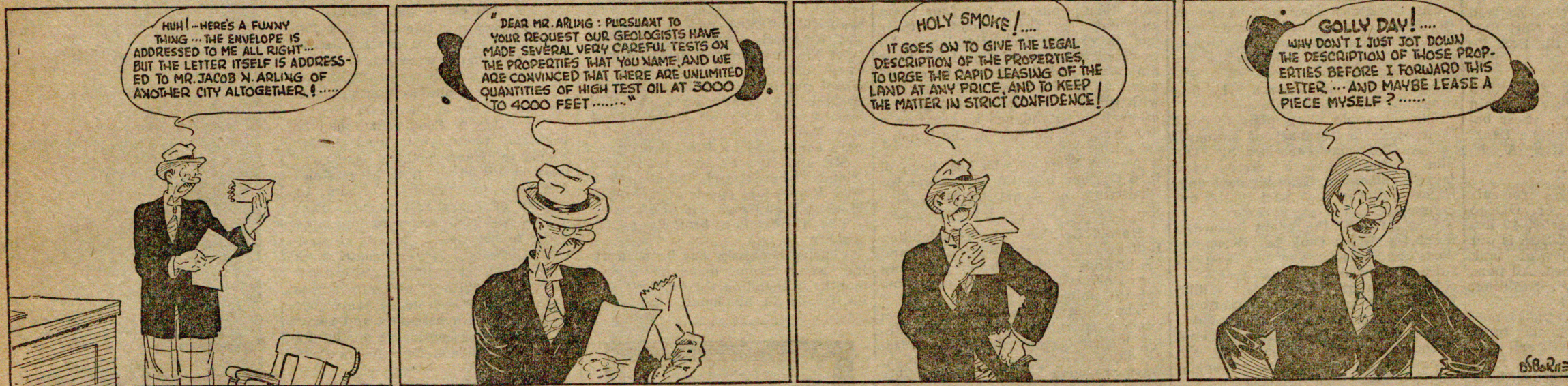
By F. O. Alexander
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INSIDE STUFF!
READERS WHO WANT TO KNOW HOW TO WRITE ON THE WHITE OF AN EGG WITHOUT MARKING THE SHELL, WRITE TO YOURS TRULY, CARE OF THIS PAPER! I'LL SEND THE DOPE!

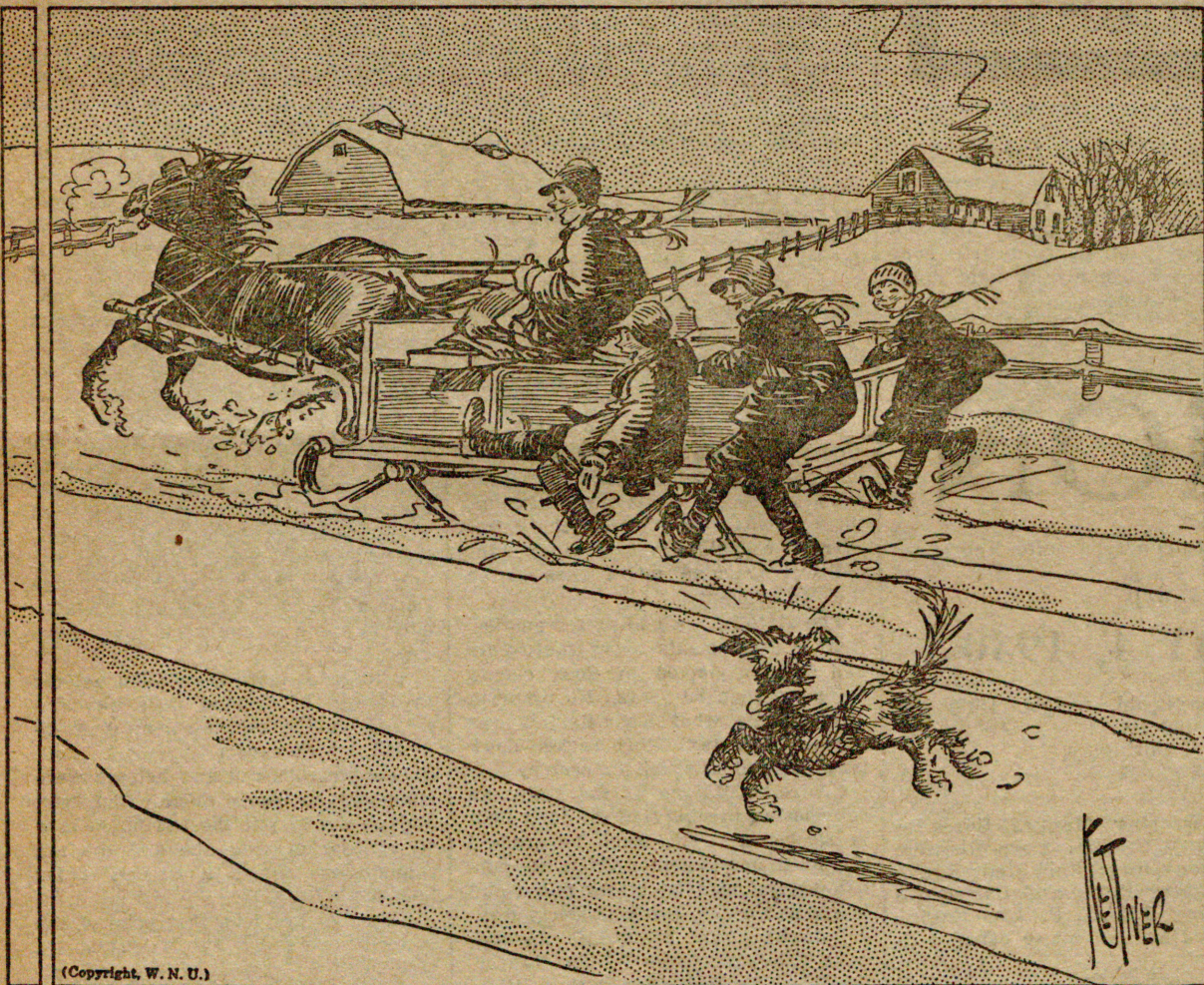
THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
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Along the Concrete

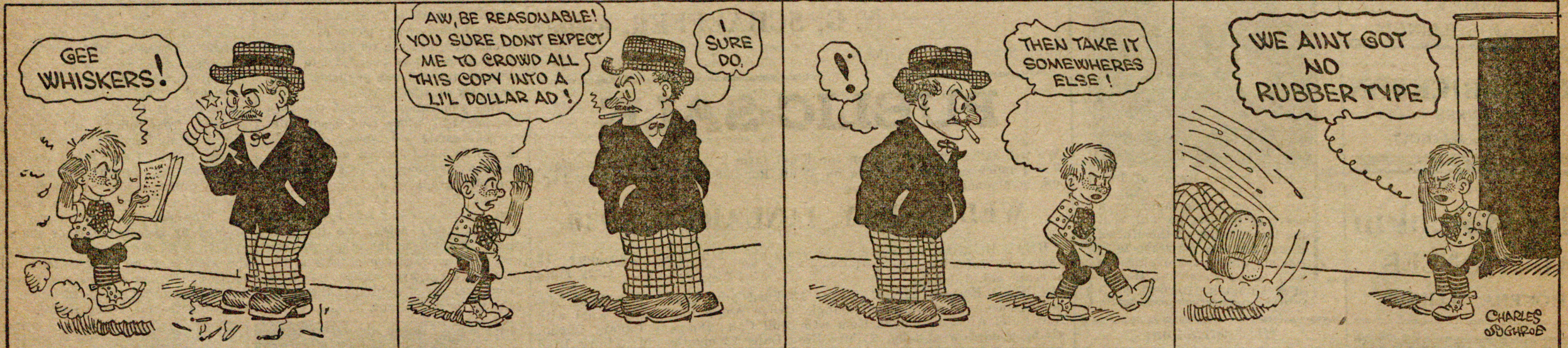
Getting Ready for Business



MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
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Lead Type Doesn't Crowd Very Well



The Clancy Kids
Dropping In On A Sick Friend



WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Some Brown Swiss cattle; 1 grade cow fresh; some pure breds. Carl Bornet, Tinley Park, Ill. Box 47. Phone 30-W2 2tc

FOR SALE—500 bushels yellow corn. Some Rhode Island Red Roosters, fine stock. J. Butler, Mokena, Illinois. Telephone 52-R-1

FLAT FOR RENT with Soft Coal Heater. Walter Stelter, Tinley Park

FOR SALE—14 head of cattle, 11 pure breds, 3 grades. 3 sows with litter. Philip Barenz, Tinley Park, Illinois. Telephone 35-W-2.

FOR SALE—McCormick 6 roll Corn Shredder, Champion Hay Press. Holm Bros., Worth, Ill., Telephone Blue Island 694-Y.

Have a few good pullets left. Reds & buff Orpingtons. Also fresh eggs. Pop Corn \$2.00 bushel. 8c a pound shelled. Albert Fitzer, New Lenox.

FOR SALE 1 year old New Zealand red rabbits. Call or write Carl Bornet, Jr., Tinley Park, Ill. Box 47. Phone 30-W2 2tc

LOST—Liberal reward for return of large size, green Parker fountain pen, marked "Florence". Lost between my home and Mokena Bank. Valued as keep sake. Mrs. A. I. Steele, Mokena, Illinois.

I have a few Bull Calves for sale out of Grand-daughter of Otsego Hengerveld Johanna Ormsby, 40 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Calf Sire is out of a Dam with 18,000 lbs. of milk with an average of 3.8 test. All pure bred Holsteins. John W. Schilling, Mokena, Ill. Tel. 59-J2 3tp

FOR SALE—3½ acres, 8 room house, barn, well, etc. Will sell all together or in lots if desired. Fred F. Meyer, Tinley Park, Ill. Tel. 81-J

FOR RENT OR SALE—Modern 7 room brick bungalow on First st., in Mokena. Edward Schmidt, Mokena, Ill. 4tc

WANTED

Two to five acres—timber preferred. What have you No. 6 News-Bulletin

FOR SALE AND MADE TO ORDER—Baby Accessories and small children's clothes. Mrs. Bonness, Mokena, Illinois. 6 mos.p

Have your fall and winter rugs made new at the old price 60 cents per yard. The double weave. C. L. Sylvester, Mokena, Ill.

Dr. R. E. Benedict

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IT will pay
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BILLS**

Eph Snow

"After a man has made up his mind to be a prominent citizen, he seldom works much at anything else," thinks Eph Snow.

TINLEY PARK

The members of the Triangle Club have been very active the past week flooding some land near the Wm. Clemens place for a skating rink. If the weather stays cold the rink will afford much pleasure for a while at least.

T. C. Davis returned last Saturday from an eastern trip. He superintended the installation of a water softener of 22,000 gallons capacity for the B. & O. railroad at Newark, Ohio, this being the second largest water softener on that road. While at work there Mr. Davis says the weather was very mild. A few days later he went to Kendallville, Indiana and was there when the blizzard came. Busses and autos were stalled in snow banks that in some instances all but covered the tops of the busses. The passengers were obliged to leave their baggage in the stalled cars and seek shelter in farm homes. One farmer cared for 39 persons for two days. Mr. Davis arrived in Chicago Friday night, the train he was on being five hours late. He arrived home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schreiber spent Christmas Day in Chicago at the home of their son Henry.

A Christmas program was put on at the Community Hall Sunday evening by the Tinley Park M. E. Sunday school and church. The fine program was much enjoyed.

The Triangle Club plan to hold their play the forepart of January. The Christmas exercises at the Zion Lutheran church were very largely attended Tuesday evening. Eighty children took part in the exercises.

Don't forget the event Saturday night the Lions Club big Christmas party and dance. See the wonderfully decorated Christmas tree.

Fred Ahrens will hold a public sale on his premises in Tinley on Saturday afternoon of this week. Mr. Kincaid, local Rock Island flagman left the forepart of the week for Cameron, Mo., to spend the holidays with relatives.

Last Sunday was a busy day for the local post office when a heavy belated shipment of Christmas mail and parcel post arrived. The post office remained open to take care of the belated mail and the mail carriers made deliveries.

The German M. E. Sunday school put on a very elaborate Christmas program Tuesday night. The church was thronged to capacity.

Christ Mager, Sr., who has been in poor health, remains the same. Mrs. Wm. Landau is ill in a Joliet hospital.

The paved roads are open now, but many of the east and west country roads are still blocked by deep snow banks.

The acceptance of bids and letting of the job for the construction of a drainage on the south side which was to have been held December 20 was postponed to Thursday of this week on account of the bad weather.

Postmaster C. Andres visited in Chicago Tuesday.

The annual stockholders meeting and election of the board of directors of the Bremen State Bank will be held January 11th.

BERLIN'S MAYOR



Gustav Boess, Mayor of Berlin, who is here on a visit to our shores. Accompanied by a party of tourists he will visit the larger cities of the United States and pay his respects to the mayors of these cities as well as to President Hoover at Washington. (Herbert, N.Y.)

His Instructions

The broker was very sick, and at times delirious. In one of his lucid moments he asked the nurse what the last readings had shown his temperature to be. "One hundred and one," she said. "Good," said the patient. "When it gets to 101½, sell."

Important Waterway

The Suez canal, opened in 1869, has a length of 101 miles, and a minimum width of 147 feet, 8 inches. The maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 32 feet. The average time for transit through the canal is 15 hours 20 minutes. The canal is owned by a company, and Great Britain holds a controlling interest in the company.

To Re-Erect Temple

A temple on the Acropolis of Selinus in Italy is to be re-erected. Originally it was 230 feet long by 85 feet wide. Six columns decorated the front, 18 the side. This particular temple occupied the most prominent place on the Acropolis. To whom it was dedicated is not known.

MOKENA

A very interesting and pretty Christmas program was held in the M. E. church on Sunday evening by the Sunday school children. The program was replete with special numbers by way of plays, special music and songs.

Rev. Harold Sandall, the pastor read a telegram sent to the congregation by Rev. Glen T. Beatty, former pastor now located at St. Charles, Mo., expressing Christmas wishes.

A pretty Christmas tree added charm to the scenic beauty of the pulpit platform. At the close of the exercises gifts were distributed to the pupils and teachers. Rev. Sandall was also well remembered.

A special feature of particular interest was the presentation of diplomas and books to the pupils having a perfect attendance record.

Eloise Balaz and Orlander Benson have broken the record, having attended Sunday school every Sunday for ten years. Erwin McGovney had 5 years of perfect attendance to his record. There were quite a few other pupils who had four years and under to their record. Others had on year perfect attendance. All received either special seals to their diplomas and books as tokens of merit or received honorable mention with gifts. This special recognition of perfect attendance is creating a fine spirit of interest in the Sunday school.

August Werner who has been ill in a Chicago hospital came home for Christmas and is getting along nicely.

Harold Geuther who is attending College at Beloit, Wisconsin, and his brother Milton who is attending the University of Illinois are home for the holidays.

The country is again able to resume its normal activities after being buried in snow drifts for several days. The main traveled highways are open but some of the side roads are still badly drifted. The east and west roads received the worse of the blizzard. Aug. Hentsch had his force of men out for several days cleaning part of the Lincoln Highway, Wolf Road and Route 51. The latter highway was cleaned by his force from Keane Ave. at 143rd street to the detour near Mokena and south to Frankfort and then to Andres.

The main street of the village was opened Saturday when a huge 160 horse power caterpillar tractor hooked to the Frankfort township road grader in charge of Highway Commissioner Emil D. Cappel, freed the street from snow drifts.

Some complaint is being made by farmers west of Mokena that the highways in their section have not been opened and they are still obliged to drive thru the fields.

Mrs. Hugo Niethammer who has been caring for her grandmother, Mrs. Nicholas Lauffer, has returned to her home in St. Louis, Mo., for a several weeks rest. Mrs. Lauffer is not showing much change in her condition.

Mrs. Herbert Grader has not been so well the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bartels spent Christmas with friends in LaGrange. Christmas guests at the William Semmler home were: Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Deadmore and Mrs. John Oestreich of Joliet and W. E. Houch in and Miss L. A. Justus of Chicago.

William, Stephen and Anthony Tooley have returned from college and are spending the holidays here.

The village vehicle license plates for 1930 have been received by the village clerk, Karl E. Krapp who reports that the first licenses have been issued to Frank Tooley.

Mrs. E. Schoeneck received the sad news of the sudden death of her cousin Henry Breidert at Liddell, Iowa the past week.

The Christmas exercises at the St. John's Evangelical church Tuesday evening were very largely attended. The program was a very beautiful offering and the pageant was especially much enjoyed.

At the close of the program gifts were distributed to the Sunday school pupils and teachers. Rev. Mr. Bratzel and family were also well remembered with gifts. On Christmas Day morning special services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bratzel. Mr. and Mrs. Fiedler, and several friends from Grand Rapids, Michigan have been guests in the A. E. Wachter home over the holidays. The former is a brother of Mrs. Wachter.

Charles Mau who has been working away from home for several months is spending the holidays with his family in his home.

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Great "Third Estate"

The "Third Estate" in French history was that part of the nation that belonged neither to the nobility nor the clergy; in other words, the common people who finally brought about the great revolution.

AUCTION

I will sell at public auction at my place of residence, 3 miles north of Tinley Park at Goessville on

Commencing at 12:30 sharp

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1930

3 HEAD HORSES, Gray Team, 9 and 10 years old, weight 1500 lbs. each; Steel Gray coming 5 years old, weight 1500 lbs.
6 HEAD CATTLE, 2 fresh with calf by side, 4 Springers.

75 CHICKENS

FARM MACHINERY

Deering 8 ft. Grain Binder new; McCormick Deering Manure Spreader new; Dump Rake new; 15 Wheel Disc; Broadcast Seeder; Corn Planter; Riding Cultivator; McCormick Mower; 3 Section Drag; Bob Sled; Truck and Rack; Box and Gear; New Set Harness; Hay Rope and Carrier; 4 Milk Cans; 2 Water Tanks; McCormick Deering 1½ H. P. Gas Engine and Pump Jack new; 100 Shocks Corn; Some Hay and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10 and under, cash. On sums over that amount a credit of 1 year will be given on good approved bankable notes bearing 6 per cent interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 7 per cent will be charged from date of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

N. G. SCHAEFFER, owner

Edw. Schmaedeke, Auctioneer.

J. C. Habenicht, Clerk

PUBLIC SALE

We will sell at public sale on the Kohl farm 2 miles west of Frankfort, 3 1-2 miles south of Mokena on Wolf Road, 6 miles east of New Lenox, commencing 10 a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

4 HEAD HORSES—Bay Mare, 8 years old, 1400 lbs.; Bay Mare 12 years old, 1350 lbs.; Grey Gelding, 12 years old, 1400 lbs.; Grey Mare 3 years old, 1500 lbs.

38 HEAD HOLLSTEIN CATTLE 13 head pure bred. Walshland Diamond Queen with Bull Calf; Maple Grove Aagie Pontiac De Kohl with Bull Calf; Alma Krondyke Gem with Bull Calf; Diamond Canary Queen, giving good flow of milk. 2 Pure Bred Bulls 13 months old; 3 Pure Bred Heifers 1 year old; 5 grade cows with calf; 11 cows giving good flow of milk; 5 one year grade Heifers; 7 Springers; 1 Bull 14 months old; Princess Homestead Gem, pure bred. 22 form will be furnished.

5 BRED SOWS 10 SHOATS WGT. 100 LBS; 10 SHOATS wgt. 150 lbs.
FARM MACHINERY—Ind. Grain Binder 8 ft. cut; Corn Binder; Hay Loader; Side Rake; Grass Mower; Two 3 Section Harrows; Corn Planter; 2 Row Cultivator; Two 1 row Cultivators; Sulky Plow; Fordson Tractor; Tractor Plow; Walking Plow; Fanning Mill; Bob Sleigh; 2 Lumber Wagons with triple boxes; Truck Wagon; Hay Rack; Silo Wagon; Int. Grind; one hole Corn Sheller; Set Wagon Springs; Endgate Seeder; Grind Stone; Set Single Harness; Set no buckle Walsh Breaching Harness; 2 Sets Saddle Harness; 6 Horse Collars; 2 Throw Boards; Shovel Board; Butcher Kettle; 2 Chicken Coops; 1 1-2 Horse Engine; Pump Jack; 15 milk Cans; Cream Separator; Incubator; 12 Bus. Western Plowman Seed Corn; 15 Bus. Seed Corn Dryer; Silage Cart; Cowboy Tank Heater; Water Tank; Int. 3-4 ton Truck; Shovels and Forks and numerous small articles.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES—Some Household Goods Double Tub Voss Washer; 1 Dresser; 3 Beds; 1 Chiffonier and other articles.
35 TONS HAY AND SOME SILAGE.

MARLEY LADIES AID WILL SERVE LUNCH

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10 and under cash. On sums over that amount a credit of one year will be given on good approved bankable notes bearing 6 per cent interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 7 per cent will be charged from date of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

Kohl & Hossbach, owners

McHUGH & SCHMAEDEKE, Auctioneers.

Wm. Lankenau, Clerk.

TAX-FIXING RACKETEERS ROUTED IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Move to Restore Honesty in Assessments, Led by Chairman Malone of State Commission, Is Victorious After Vigorous Fight.

HOW the notorious tax fixing racket in Chicago and Cook county was abolished and honesty restored in the assessment of real estate for tax purposes is one of the most interesting stories in the annals of American municipal history. The cleanup was accomplished only after a vigorous fight lasting more than a year and a half, led by Chairman Wm. H. Malone of the Illinois tax commission who was ably supported by the press and civic groups.

The revaluation of real property ordered by Chairman Malone marked the first time in the history of Chicago that real estate was assessed for tax purposes on a scientific basis. Following the completion of the reassessment, safeguards were placed around the records to stop tampering and insure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden in the future.

Tax fixing in Cook county had its beginning years ago in local politics. Funds to finance political campaigns were easily wrung from corporations and wealthy property owners by threats of heavy assessments. Fear of the politician assessors influenced many to contribute liberally to campaign chests. Heavy contributors were taken care of by "adjusting" their taxes. "Stingy" property owners were "soaked." For many years jobs on the board of assessors and board of review were considered among the most powerful and lucrative in Cook county politics.

The tax fixing system was finally extended into the wards and precincts of Chicago. Ward heelers and precinct captains entered the tax fixing game, many soliciting their neighbors and peddling their influence in getting taxes reduced on a percentage basis. Later, shyster lawyers and organized racketeers came into the picture and solicited property owners on a broad scale, charging 25 to 50 per cent of the reduction secured. Many of these racketeers obtained money under the false pretense of securing reductions and paying taxes for their clients; subsequently they absconded with the tax money turned over to them. Thousands of dollars paid out by gullible taxpayers to these strangers never found its way into the county treasury. Citizens who otherwise were law-abiding fell in with the system and paid influential politicians to get their taxes fixed because everybody was doing it.

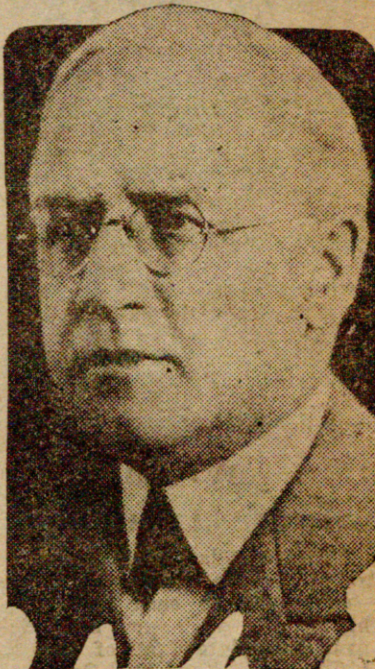
The local board of assessors and board of review were accused by many of collusion. The assessors were suspected of placing the valuations abnormally high so the board of review could lower them that the political machine might cash in on the "adjustments."

The state law providing for publication of assessments every four years had been neglected in Cook county for more than 30 years. No property owner knew what his neighbor was paying. The tax fixing racket flourished behind this veil of secrecy. Chairman Malone of the state tax commission precipitated the long fight in December, 1927, when he ordered the local assessment officials to publish assessments by street name and house number so every property owner would know what his neighbor paid. The tax fixers fought this order, threatened Malone with political oblivion, offered innumerable excuses, and did everything they could to dodge the order. Malone urged the special session of the state legislature which was held in June, 1928, to clarify the authority and power of the tax commission, and the reluctant officials were compelled to obey, and in July, 1928, the tax roll was published as ordered six months before.

This publication revealed the most flagrant and widespread inequalities in real estate assessment ever witnessed in an American municipality. Chicago newspapers sent reporters and photographers out for weeks recording the work of the tax fixers. Two houses standing side by side and alike in every detail, one taxed 24 times as much as the other, the one owned by a ward committeeman, the other by a taxpayer without influence, is an example of conditions that were rife all over Chicago.

Cook county taxpayers filed more than 100,000 complaints with the local board of assessors and board of review, and more than 40,000 suits were filed in the Cook county courts. It would have taken 15 years to try all these cases. The revenue machinery in Cook county had virtually broken down. The entire structure of local government was threatened.

Chairman Malone then did the only practicable thing he could do to restore order in Cook county. He



WILLIAM H. MALONE
Chairman Illinois Tax Commission.

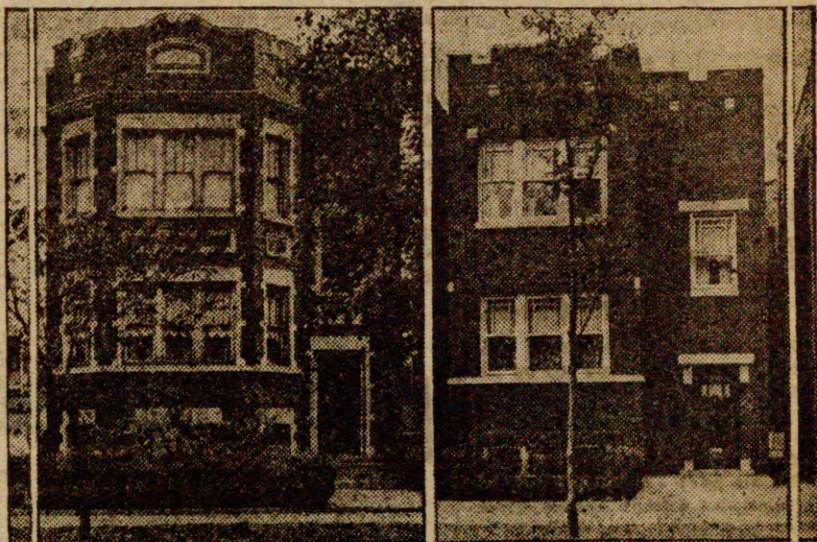
called the tax commission together and issued an order of reassessment for all the land and improvements thereon in Cook county. More than a million pieces of property were involved. The order described definite rules and regulations for carrying out the revaluation on a uniform and impartial basis. Warfare was opened anew. The tax fixers fought the order bitterly. Legal action brought by local officials to scrap the reassessment was unsuccessful. Judge Hugo Friend, of the circuit court, upheld the tax commission declaring the 1927 assessment roll null and void. This decision broke the back of the opposition although their sniping continued.

Twenty-eight Chicago clearing-house banks which had loaned \$140,000 to the city of Chicago on tax anticipation warrants based on the 1927 assessment roll became interested when the court declared their security no longer existed. The banks not only raised \$250,000 to help finance the reassessment but used their influence to speed up the work of reassessment.

A force of more than 1,400 helpers in charge of trained men was employed on the reassessment staff directed by an expert appraiser. Politicians were barred and helpers were employed on merit alone. Chairman Malone finally put the tax fixers in a straight-jacket when he and the tax commission issued a second order known as Rule 15.

This rule provides that none of the records made by the reassessment staff may be erased or changed, except on written complaint of a taxpayer and then only in open public meeting of the board of assessors or board of review. Written records of all changes in assessments must be kept open for public inspection. Meetings behind closed doors, whispered conferences and promiscuous changing of the records by taxing officials, clerks, and racketeers will be abolished. The work of assessing property and levying taxes is being divorced from politics, and placed on an honest and equitable basis.

The reassessment now completed has attracted nation-wide attention. Small property owners everywhere are reaping the benefit of a reduced tax. The tax fixers and those who profited by the inequities of the old system howl, but civic organizations, the press, and an overwhelming majority of citizens are praising Malone for his courage and fearlessness in smashing the tax fixing racket.



At left—Home of Ald. Terence F. Moran at 5641 Loomis boulevard. At right—Home of Herman Manofsky, located directly across the street at 5642 Loomis boulevard. In 1927 the board of assessors and the board of review valued the alderman's two-year-old building at \$2,080 for taxation purposes. Manofsky's nine-year-old structure was valued at \$5,750. Under the reassessment in 1928 Alderman Moran's home is valued at \$5,551 and Manofsky's home at only \$3,089. Photographs from "Chicago Daily News"



EMMERSON VISIT AIDS MOVEMENT

FOR WATERWAY APPROPRIATION

It is felt that the recent visit of Governor Louis L. Emmerson to Washington was of considerable benefit to the movement which is under way to secure an appropriation of approximately \$7,500,000 from the government with which to complete the Illinois waterway. Here for the Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Governor called upon President Hoover and Secretary of War Hurley and others in connection with waterway matters. Meanwhile, the President has ordered reorganization of field forces of the Army's Corp of Engineers to handle the five major rivers and harbors projects to best advantage. According to Lt. Col. Edmund L. Daley, those projects are: Improvement of the Mississippi River; increased depths in the upper Mississippi waterway; provision of through navigation from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico via the Illinois River; deepening of the Great Lakes channels; and the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. Every one of these will enhance the position of Illinois commercially. "The mere naming of each of these projects," said Lt. Col. Daley, "indicates its potential effect on lowering the cost of transportation of farm products to the seaboard".

CONGRESS CHALLENGES CRITICISM IN SPREE OF BUSINESS

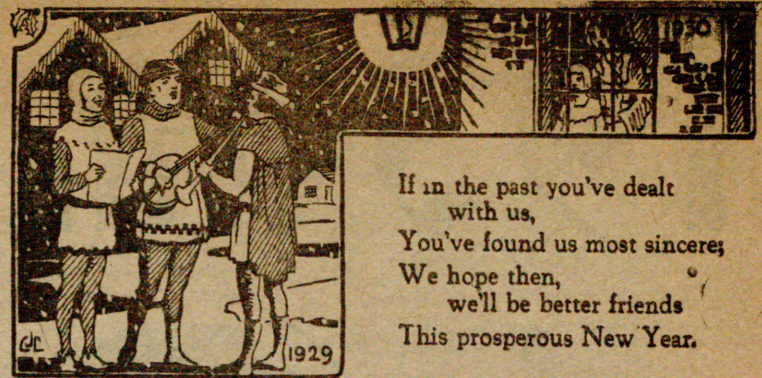
As if to snap up critics of its "ponderous" procedure, Congress stepped things up a bit and ran many important measures through the mill last week, concluding the French debt settlement and dealing with taxes, radio, prohibition, veterans and executive appointments. The signing of the 62-year agreement with France concludes the funding of the last foreign war debt. A reduction of \$1,600,000 in 1929 income taxes was affected by Congress and signed by the President. The life of the Federal Radio Commission was extended indefinitely. In compliance with a wish of the President expressed in his message, the Jones resolution creating a joint congressional committee to plan a reorganization of prohibition enforcement agencies was adopted. An appropriation of \$9,740,000 for the new Supreme Court Building which is to be added to the group on Capitol Hill was sent to the President for signature. A bill authorizing \$15,950,000 for additional hospital facilities for war veterans is lodged in conference where minor amendments will be adjusted readily and it is expected to be signed by Christmas. The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing \$230,000,000 for the

Federal Building program in the District, and the Senate has sent over to the House a provision for free textbooks in District public schools, both of which are expected to be readily agreed to and signed. An informal agreement was reached in the Senate to give the tariff bill the right of way after the Christmas recess, which lasts until January 6.

NOTICE

In order to better serve our customers, our policy beginning Jan. 1st, 1930 will be strictly cash on all repairs and accessories.

Cooper & Hostert
MOKENA, ILL.



If in the past you've dealt with us,
You've found us most sincere;
We hope then,
we'll be better friends
This prosperous New Year.

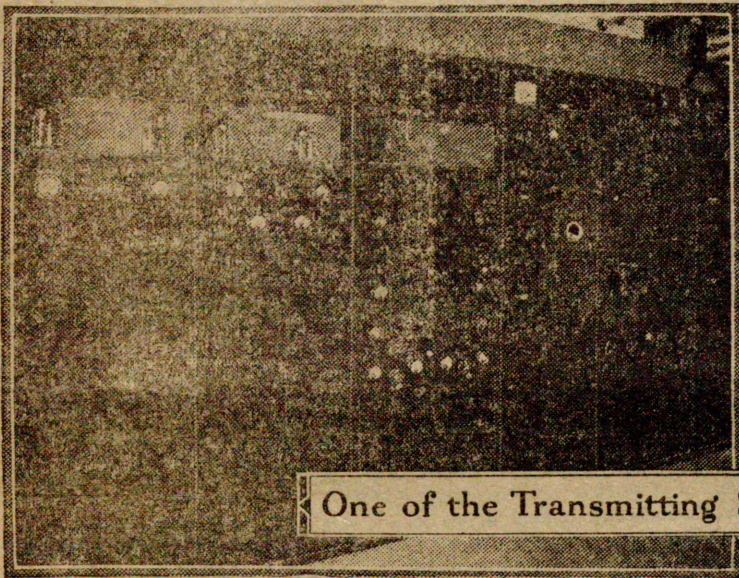
We extend our New Year Greetings to our patrons and will aim to serve better than ever in our new store in 1930.

For Quality Goods and bargains trade at

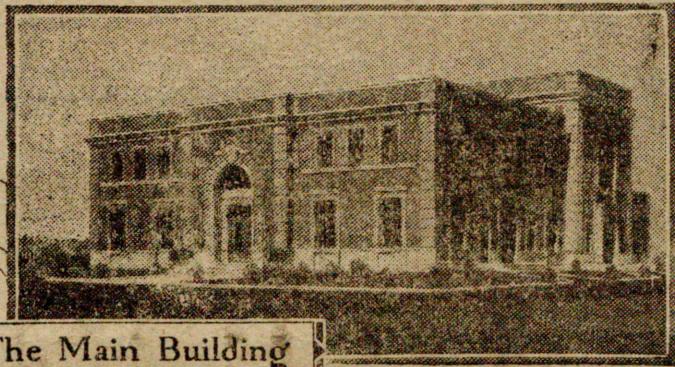
THE WHITE STORE

"There Is Only One White Store in Joliet"
401-407 CASS STREET

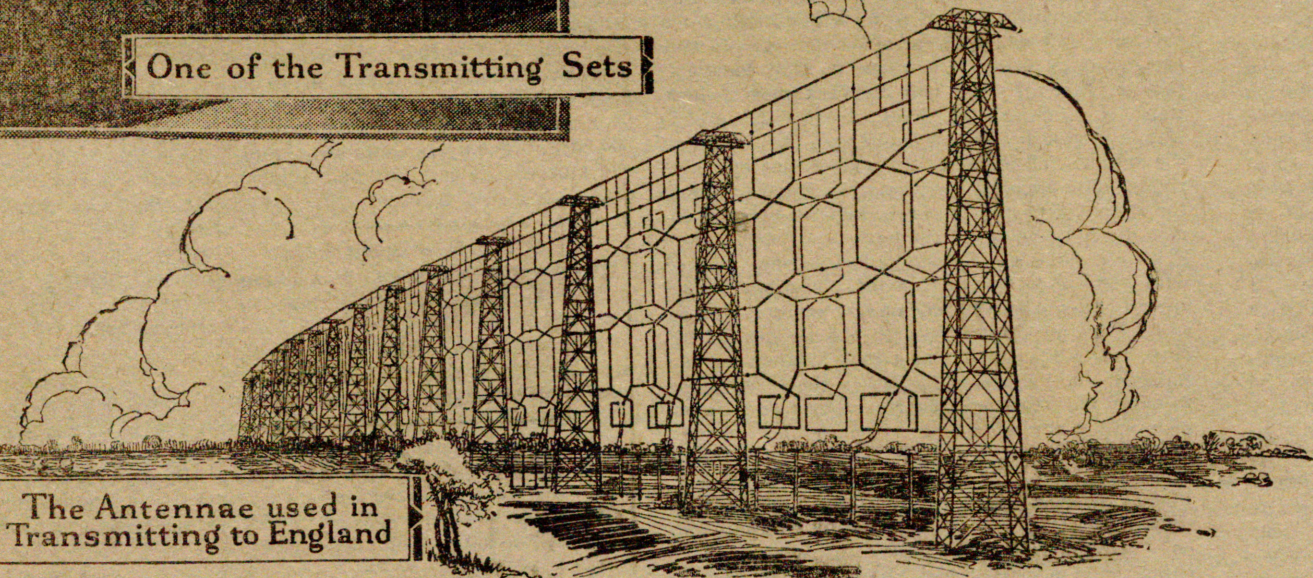
New Short Wave Radio - Telephone Center Gives More Service With Europe and South America



One of the Transmitting Sets



The Main Building



The Antennae used in Transmitting to England

By J. O. PERRINE

IF Lindbergh, on a recent flight from Washington, had looked down when about half way between Philadelphia and New York, he would have seen a group of twenty-six steel towers arranged in the form of a giant letter L. These towers were not built in the form of a letter L to honor "Lindy" nor to stand for the name of the town, Lawrenceville, where they are located. They support the antennae for the short wave overseas radio telephone transmitters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

For Overseas Service

The first of three new short wave channels to Europe opened for service on June 1 with the transmission of a call from Cleveland, O., to London. To provide for future growth, the other two circuits to Europe and also one circuit to Argentina are now in process of construction and will be put in service within a year.

The reason for the L is that Argentina and England happen to be so located that lines connecting each of them with Lawrenceville nearly form a right angle. This fact and the highly directive or so-called "beam" quality of short wave antennae which necessitates that they be erected broadside to the direction the waves are to travel, account for the particular shape.

Nineteen towers, each 180 feet high, supporting wires for the three short wave systems of three antennae each for transmission to Europe, form the long side of the L, and seven towers for the antennae comprising one short wave system for transmission to South America form its short side. The total length of the two sides is over a mile.

To interconnect existing wire lines

systems in countries separated by wide stretches of sea, radio telephony now plays an important role in world communication. The first commercial overseas telephone service was that established between North America and Great Britain in January, 1927. The service grew so rapidly that the one circuit originally put in operation was supplemented by a second circuit in the summer of 1928. Overseas telephony has already assumed an important place in the business and social life of both hemispheres, as indicated by the fact that in the past year the number of calls has increased more than 300 per cent. Including the circuit just placed in operation, one long wave and two short wave circuits are daily rendering service.

Twelve Antennae, Twenty-six Towers

Lawrenceville, a short distance south of Princeton, was selected as the site for these four radio telephone transmitters after extensive investigation by engineers of the telephone company. The equipment and antennae being installed there have been specially designed for use at this station and embody results of years of experiment in radio telephony.

The antennae for the three short wave systems to Europe are in a direct line and are supported by 19 steel towers. This series of 19 towers stands in a line as nearly exactly at right angles to the direction of London, England, as civil engineers with surveying instruments could establish. The wires forming each of the three antennae are not strung on top of the towers, however, but, like a coarse-meshed screen or curtain, hang in a vertical plane between the towers, the lower edge of the screen or curtain coming within several

feet of the ground. The series of 7 towers for South America stand in a line exactly at right angles to the direction to Argentina. The 26 towers, with the several curtains of wires, comprising 12 different antennae, hanging between, present an imposing sight.

Antennae Specially Designed for Directive Effect

The design of the antennae is calculated to give a marked directional effect to the outgoing signals. Due to the arrangement and interconnection of the wires in the form of a coarse-meshed screen or curtain, whose dimensions bear a definite relation to the wave length of impulses sent out, the signals are strongest in a direction at right angles to the plane of the curtain.

If the antenna consisted of a single curtain, strong signals would also be sent out in the opposite direction from England. To divert these to useful purposes a "reflector" curtain similar in design to the "exciter," or transmitting curtain, is hung at a certain definite interval behind it. This reflector curtain of wires in no way electrically connected to the front curtain, plays the interesting and startling role of a reflector the energy reaching it from the exciter curtain being reflected in the direction of England, and thus the signals already moving that way are reinforced. The reflector curtain reminds one of a mirror behind a light.

Method of Operation

Each transmitter can operate on three wave lengths, approximately 16, 22 and 33 meters. The three wave lengths are desirable in order to give the best efficiency of transmission, since, curiously enough, one wave length seems to work better at certain times of day than other wave lengths. Of course,

since there are four transmitters operating in the neighborhood of 16 meters, arrangements must be made to have them accurately adjusted, for example, the first to 15.5 meters, the second to 15.8 meters, the third to 16.1 meters and the fourth to 16.4 meters. This separation, apparently small, is in the region of the short waves, entirely satisfactory for simultaneous operation. Similar arrangements are used for the 22 meter and 33 meter waves.

The receiving antennae for signals from England forming the east-to-west link of the two short wave channels now in operation are located at Netcong, N. J., forty miles north of Lawrenceville. The receiving antennae for the two additional channels to England and the one channel to South America are being constructed also at Netcong.

Connecting the Radio Systems to Wire Lines

The link between the radio transmitter at Lawrenceville and the vast wire network of the Bell System is through New York, all transatlantic traffic being routed through the long distance operating office in that city. To establish this connection, a branch cable will be installed from the transmitting station to the main New York-Philadelphia cable route. An open wire line, establishing direct connection to New York, will also be available to the station from the north, to provide an alternate routing.

By the transatlantic channels, 85 per cent of the world's telephones, 33,700,000 in number, are capable of interconnection. With the completion of the South American channel, the percentage will, of course, be larger. This is real progress in the extent and facility of communication.

IS RUSSIA MAKING READY FOR WAR?



Even the observation balloon units are systematically being organized. High school girls particularly have been taken into this part of the military service. In the future these young school girls will be seen doing the observation work instead of men officers as in the World War and all other wars. (Herbert Photos, New York.)

Recipe for Success

Find out where the money is and get there as quickly as you can and when you get there get all you can get there and then get out of there with all you could get out of those that are there before those that are there get out of you all that you got there after you got there.—Kansas City Star.

Baptism by Sprinkling

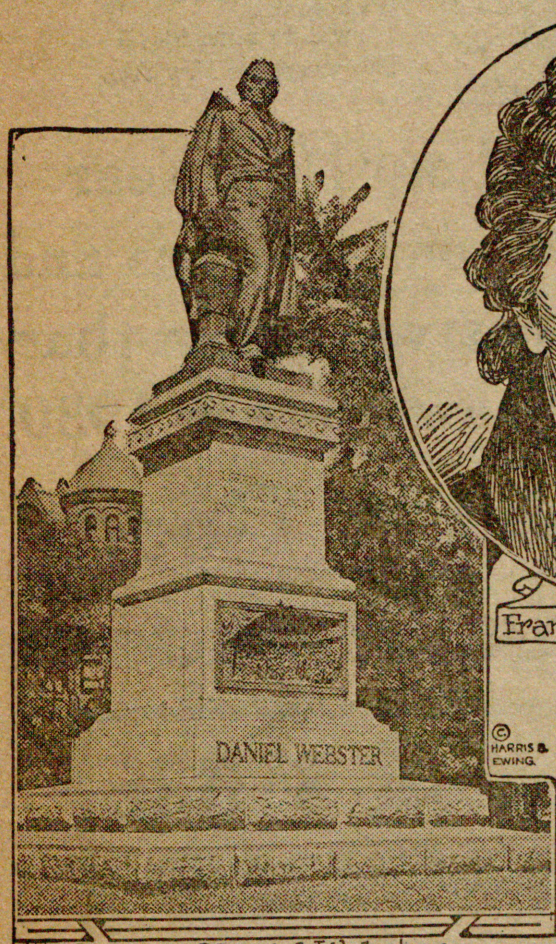
The rite of baptism by sprinkling or pouring is supposed to have originated either in the Second or Third century and is alluded to in the writings of Cyprian, who gave his opinion that in the case of those who were sick or unable to endure the rite of immersion it was a lawful baptism.

WHAT'S WRONG AND WHERE?

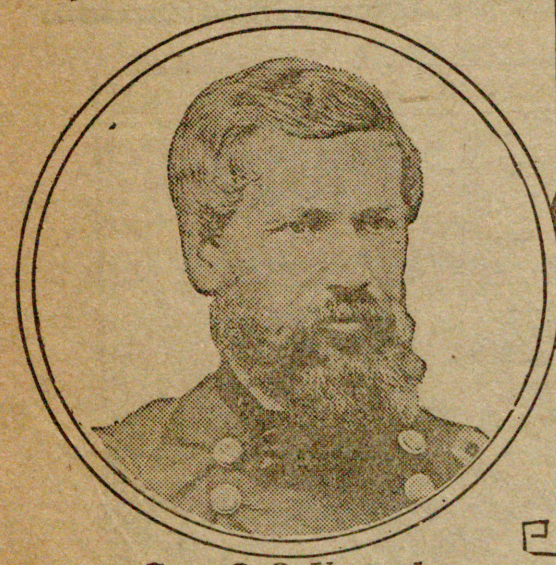


How good are you at finding mistakes? The artist has intentionally made several obvious ones in drawing the above picture. Some of them are easily discovered, others may be hard. See how long it will take YOU to find them.

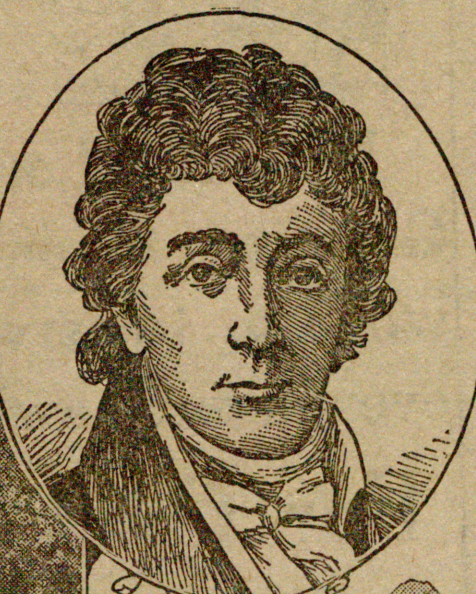
1930 is Rich in Anniversaries



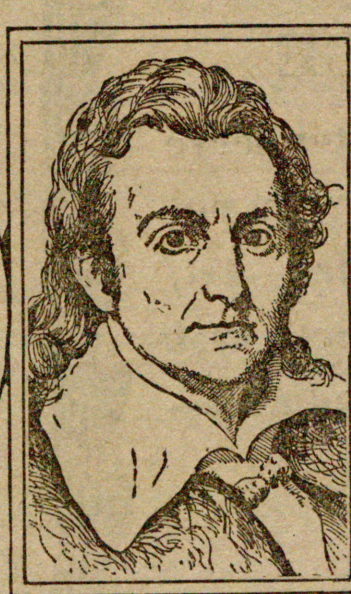
Statue of Daniel Webster



Gen. O. O. Howard



Francis Scott Key



John James Audubon



James G. Blaine



Statue of Baron Steuben



John Winthrop

Yorktown where the end of the struggle came the next year.

If 1930 is notable for its anniversaries of events connected with the founding of the nation, it is also notable for its anniversaries of events connected with the preservation of the nation. And of these, none is more outstanding than the famous Webster-Hayne debates.

In the first congress which met under the new administration of President Andrew Jackson, the question of the sale of government lands came up. Unexpectedly this precipitated a discussion which went to the very foundations of the government. Did the Constitution create an indestructible nation or did it simply form a league between sovereign states who could break up that league if they so desired? That was the fundamental question. On January 25, 1830, Senator Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina addressed the senate on the subject and enunciated the doctrine of states rights. The opposite view was presented by Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts but the climax did not come until the next day. Then, before a senate chamber whose galleries were packed with visitors in anticipation of Webster's formal reply to Hayne, the Massachusetts senator, already famous as an orator, rose to the heights of his career with his now-historic reply. When he had finished, ending with "that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," he had not only delivered one of the world's masterpieces of oratory, but "patriotism had a new birth and thousands were made to feel that the American republic rested on a foundation which could not be shaken." Although it took the most terrible catastrophe a nation can know, a civil war, in which thousands shed their blood in defense of their beliefs, to settle the question which these two men debated a century ago, the principle then and there stated now seems destined to endure forever.

The year that is about to dawn is rich in anniversaries of great events in American history. It is also rich in birthday anniversaries of great men whom Americans should delight to honor. On November 15, 1730, there was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, a boy who was destined to win fame as a soldier on the staff of Frederick the Great. And American history might have been different if Frederick William Augustus Steuben had not crossed the Atlantic to offer his services to George Washington, to join the Continental army at Valley Forge and there give it those necessary lessons in tactics, organization and discipline which was to make him forever famous as the "drillmaster of the Revolution" and make it an efficient fighting force which finally won a long struggle for freedom.

In 1780 there came into the world three boys whose names were to become famous in the history of our nation. On February 1 there was born David Porter, who was to be one of the greatest of American naval officers; on May 4 there was born John James Audubon, traveler and naturalist; and on August 9 was born Francis Scott Key, who was destined to write a song for millions of Americans to sing as they stand with uncovered heads—"The Star Spangled Banner."

The roll call of famous Americans who might well be the inspiration for centennial birthday observance is a long one. On it one may read the names of Paul Hamilton Hayne, poet, born January 1; James G. Blaine, statesman, "The Plumed Knight," and the outstanding example of a "Man who missed the Presidency," born January 31; Eugene A. Carr, commander of the "Fighting Fifth" cavalry and famous as an Indian fighter, born March 20; John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor, born June 29; William B. Hazen, soldier and Indian fighter, born September 27; Harriet Hosmer, sculptor, born October 9; Noah Brooks, author, born October 24; John Esten Cooke, novelist, born November 8; Oliver Otis Howard, Civil war commander and one of the greatest Indian fighters this country has ever known, born November 8; and Emily Dickinson, poet, born December 10—all were born in 1830.

Whiskers Not Likely to Return to Fashion

Some men (a few) look well in whiskers, but fashion doesn't care a whit for that. It says, Nay. The uncovered face makes a clean sweep. A few mustaches survive, small reminders of the period following the Civil war, when they gradually superseded the beards the generals and many soldiers in the ranks brought back from the camp and the battlefield. President Harrison was the last of the Presidents to wear a beard. There was a general ruck of hair in the later 1800s; even college students in photographs can be seen wearing more or less transparent burnisides. The despoliation began soon after that. The hair on the caput became shorter, also; and the manfolk generally began to be "down on hair." It was a wrench for the elder masculine population to give up their chin whiskers, but they yielded and compromised on keeping the upper lip unshaven. Now, few men living know what their whiskers would look like if they "turned them out," curious as many of them are about it.

The hirsute tide may turn almost any year, and the physiognomical decorations of our granddads bloom again.—F. H. Collier in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Vessels May Be Older Than St. Patrick's Time

An interesting archeological discovery was made by men clearing an old ditch at Mornington, county Louth, Ireland, a village at the mouth of the Boyne.

Mornington is connected by tradition with St. Patrick, who in 432, after unsuccessful efforts to effect a landing in other parts of Ireland, entered the Boyne there and ran his vessel into what was then known as the harbor at Colpa, now called Colp.

In a ditch into which within living memory the Boyne used to flow, forming a natural harbor, workmen unearthed the timbers of several oaken vessels lying at an angle to the stream and apparently of great age. The length of the vessels cannot be ascertained until after further excavations.

The fact that sandy soil will preserve oak for thousands of years opens up the possibility that the vessels may be even older than St. Patrick's time. Steps have been taken to protect them until they have been seen by an archeological expert.

Champion Egg Tester

The "egg wizard" is the name given Miss May Norton of the United Dairies, London. She can toss them about as a juggler does billiard balls, but her specialty is passing them in front of a light at the rate of 1,440 an hour. Miss Norton's official title is egg tester. It is her job to see whether an egg is new laid, fresh, or on the stale side. She does it by a present-day candlestick method, which consists of putting a black metal box with a hole at one end around an electric globe and letting the rays strike through the eggs when held up to the aperture. In response to a challenge by a farmer, Miss Norton once tested 360 eggs in twelve minutes. Since she started she has not had a single break.

The New Spirit

The Viscountess Astor, at a dinner in New York, said of the rising generation:

"The rising generation criticizes its parents—justly, too, but then it criticizes everything, and I confess that I don't like that irreverent spirit."

"The Lord," a Sunday school teacher said to a little boy the other day—"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

"The little boy sneered.

"Rats!" he said. "Who doesn't?"

Marvel Hands in Bridge

In a bridge game at Fort Madison, Iowa, Judge John Craig shuffled the cards, then handed them to Miss Elhart, to be cut and shuffled again. When the cards were dealt Craig found he had 13 spades, Miss Elhart had all the hearts and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Buy held full suits of diamonds and clubs respectively. In the law of averages that can happen but once in millions of times.—Capper's Weekly.

Compulsion Gains Nothing

One fact stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempt for betterment. That is, that when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused, and the end is not gained. Only through moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed.—Gompers.

He'd Be a Zero

"What is your objection to having a husband and wife on the same jury?" asked the judge.

"It's just the same as having a jury of only eleven members, your honor," replied the lawyer for the defense.

Don't ask anything of your friends that you know they can't grant. It leaves a hurt on both sides.

SLEEPLESSNESS

Successfully Fought in this Scientific Way

When a thousand different thoughts keep you from falling into peaceful sleep, REMEMBER KOENIG'S NERVINE. Contains no habit forming drugs. For years a household word of proven benefit in the treatment of Nervousness, Nervous Indigestion and Nervous Irritability. Agencies All Over the World.

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Generous FREE Sample
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KOENIG'S NERVINE

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Does not Dry or Irritate the Scalp.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patented, N. Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at drug stores. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patented, N. Y.

Jewel Necklaces. Make your own gifts! Latest fad, the novelty jewel necklace. Work easy, fascinating, inexpensive. Sell to friends and acquaintances at substantial profits. As special offer for beginners, we will send one ready-to-wear jewel necklace, regular dollar value, also complete materials for the making of two more necklaces, together with illustrated pamphlet, containing instructions for \$1, prepaid, or 2 ready made necklaces for \$1. Lawrence Bead & Novelty Co., Mail Order Dept., 123 Lawrence St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HANFORD'S

Balsam of Myrrh

A Healing Antiseptic

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not used.

Other Senses of Blind

Not Overly Developed

Blind persons do not hear better, they simply seem to because they listen harder. Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, told members of the Michigan Educational Institute. The popular belief that blind people have more acuity of other senses, such as hearing and touch, is not exactly correct. The special senses of blind people, aside from sight, are no better in the beginning than those of other people, sometimes not so good. But experience and specialization on the part of the blind persons enable them to make their other senses take the place of sight, so that their senses are better developed than those of normal people. The same thing applies to deaf persons who appear to have much keener vision than normal.

Camera Finishes Picture

Invented by a blind man, a camera which takes pictures and makes prints at practically the same time, has appeared in London. It has two lenses, one being the ordinary camera "eye," and the other admitting only ultraviolet rays. Films and paper are inserted together, and whenever the shutter is opened a secret "gas" is released from a small cylinder to develop, fix and print the exposures. When the spool is removed the photographs are unbound at the same time.

Substance and Shadow

It was a saying of Demetrius Phalerus, that "Man having often abandoned what was visible for the sake of what was uncertain, have not got what they expected, and have lost what they had—being unfortunate by an enigmatical sort of calamity."—Athenaeus (circa A. D. 200). "The Deipnosophists."

Forbidden Fruit

Dame Plainsmith—"Don't you think it horrid of the selectmen to forbid a man to kiss his wife on Sunday?"

Dame Fish—"It's all right. Now that it's against the law the men will slip us many a contraband kiss."

Added Interest

"Van Sponger claims to have a great following."

"Well, I think he must have—he owes everybody."—New Bedford Standard.

Cities' Many Bridges

In its course of seven miles through the city of Paris the Seine is crossed by thirty-two bridges. In London there are twenty bridges across the Thames.

Parents who are blessed with four half-grown boys aren't very fussy about "city noise."

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CLEAR, healthy skin and soft, lustrous hair are your best assets. They are so easy to lose through neglect, yet so easy to retain if you will only use Cuticura Preparations every day. The Soap cleanses, the Ointment heals and the Talcum imparts a pleasing fragrance.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Sample each free.

Address: "Cuticura," Dept. B7, Malden, Mass.



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Address: "Cuticura," Dept. B7, Malden, Mass.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ALTHOUGH New Year's day is essentially a time for looking forward to the future, it is also a time for looking backward to the past, especially when that past is an inspiring one. Certainly such is the case on the dawn of the new year of 1930, for it is rich in anniversaries of historic importance and plans have been under way for some time to celebrate these anniversaries in a fitting manner.

None of them has more general interest than the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration which will be a sort of a "homecoming" for the whole United States. For there is scarcely a state in the Union which does not have a large number of citizens who have some abiding tie with this New England state and who will participate in the festivities celebrating its 300 years of history. According to present plans, a new mode in observing notable anniversaries will be set. Instead of having a world's fair, with a central exposition, the whole state of Massachusetts will become a "fair grounds" with fifty or more centers of attraction. Each city and town taking part in the observance will reconstruct some part of its own history to fit into the general historical picture. Nearly every Massachusetts town has its well-preserved historic house and these houses with pageants to depict the life and customs of former times will be opened under the auspices of historical societies to welcome the visitors. That these visitors will total more than ten million is the belief of those in charge of the tercentenary and when one considers the number of "transplanted New Englanders" throughout the nation, as well as others who will be inclined to make a patriotic pilgrimage to the sources of American history and the lore of the colonial times, that figure does not seem to be an exaggeration.

The interest of the nation in the tercentenary lies in the fact that the charter granted by Charles I of England to the "Governor and the Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," on March 4, 1629, won enduring value as a model for constituted governments, first because it provided for stated elections, and secondly because it introduced the use of the ballot.

Technically, the charter enabled the setting up of independent civil government in America. It contained the germ of later independence for other colonies. It helped to establish the legislature of Massachusetts and, because of the character of the company which came under it, marked the arrival of "big business" on the hitherto unsettled side of the Atlantic.

The chronology of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which will be reflected in the 1930 celebrations, is as follows: On March, 29, 1630, four ships set sail for America from Cowes, England, bearing the colony of which John Winthrop had been elected governor, and its precious charter. On June 12, 1630, they arrived at Salem where they were joined the next month by the remainder of the colonists who had arrived on seven more ships. In August they moved to Charlestown and the first meeting on American soil was held there. But as the water supply proved to be poor, Winthrop moved his colony to the peninsula which lay to the south and west of Charlestown, a place of three bare hills, called Shawmut by the Indians, "very uneven, and abounding in small hollows and swamps, covered with blueberries and other bushes." This was on September 7 and ten days later they gave the name of Boston to their new home in remembrance of the old city of Boston

in England, from which many of the colonists had come.

Next in importance to the tercentenary celebration during the coming year will be the sequel-centennial observances of some of the stirring events of the Revolution which took place during 1780. It was a year of dark despair for the patriots. The British had transferred their active military operations to the southern colonies which were weak, divided in their sentiment, far from the main sources of troops and supplies and, in general, a fruitful field for a successful campaign which might put an end to the Revolution. Savannah had already fallen and early in the year Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis laid siege to Charleston, which was defended by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. On May 12, 1780, Lincoln was compelled to surrender the city and its garrison of about 3,000 men. Encouraged by this success, Clinton returned north, leaving Cornwallis to carry on the campaign.

Alarmed by the news from the South, Washington sent Baron De Kalb to take charge of the situation but congress insisted upon placing Gen. Horatio Gates, the victor at Saratoga, in command. Gates soon showed how foolish this move was, for on August 16, 1780, with a force of some 3,000 men he attacked Cornwallis' force of 2,000 at Camden and the American army was routed with a loss of 2,000 men. De Kalb was killed.

This disaster in the South was followed by an even worse one in the North. For Benedict Arnold turned traitor, plotted to deliver West Point to the enemy and thus place in their hands the line of communication to New England. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time, but the traitor escaped and the gallant Major Andre paid with his life the penalty which Arnold so richly deserved. This stunning blow was soon followed by another. Washington went into winter camp at Morristown and there, suffering even worse hardships than they had at Valley Forge, some of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey "line" mutinied because their pay was not forthcoming. A less man than the great Washington would have despaired utterly at the turn of events. Beseet by treachery and mutiny in his own army, there came from the South the news that Cornwallis was ravaging Virginia and planning a campaign which would definitely conquer North Carolina.

And then there came a gleam of light amid the gloom. Down in North Carolina a detachment of Cornwallis' army, led by Major Ferguson, had been trapped by a force of frontiersmen who had rallied under the leadership of "Nolichucky Jack" Sevier, Shelby, Campbell and other border leaders and on October 7, 1780, defeated Ferguson at the Battle of King's Mountain and captured his whole force. Plans are now under way for a sequel-centennial celebration of this battle on a large scale, as it may well be, for this victory proved to be the turning point of the war in the South and a forerunner of the successful culmination of the struggle for liberty. Cornwallis was forced to fall back to Winesborough, S. C., to await reinforcements from Clinton and the disheartened patriots in the South, cheered up by this unexpected turn of events, took up their arms again. Washington then sent Gen. Nathaniel Greene to take charge in the South. He arrived at Charlotte, N. C., on December 7, 1780, to take command of a "shadow of an army." But in the hands of this master strategist, second only to Washington as a military genius, the "shadow" started out upon that brilliant series of retreats, maneuvers and engagements which baffled Cornwallis, exhausted him and finally forced him to retreat to

COUNT LUCKNER THE SEA DEVIL

By Lotwell Thomas

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CHAPTER X

-13-

Racing the Enemy Around Cape Horn

Ahoy, shipmate," I said to Leudemann, "you are the fellow who likes yacht racing. By Joe, it's to be a race now—a race to see who gets to Cape Horn first."

We knew that, as soon as our former prisoners made port, the news of our presence in the South Atlantic would be flashed abroad. Then the British would send their cruisers on the double-quick down the coast of South America to keep us from doubling the Cape. To be sure, we had taken care to give ourselves a mighty good start. But in a race of wind-jammer against swift cruisers, what is a start of a thousand miles or so. With decent weather, we had hopes of making it. So far we had fair winds and had made good time. But the most difficult stretch of sea in all the world now lay before us. The storms for which the Horn is famous often delay sailing ships for weeks.

"And then," responded Leudemann, "even if we do get to the Cape before any cruisers that may be sent down from the North, they may have a cruiser or two nosing around at the Pacific end of the Straits. Unless we round the Horn before those chaps reach Rio, the jig may be up."

Just south of the Falklands, we caught a wireless from a British cruiser, a warning message to allied merchantmen.

"Steer clear of Fernando Noronha German cruiser Moewe reported there."

"Moewe" means "sea gull" in German. "Hail to you, far-distant Sea Gull, may you fare as well on your warlike flight as we hope to fare in our Sea Eagle!"

A feeling of homesickness for the old Moewe came over me, as it does over any sailor at the mention of a ship on which he has sailed. My service aboard the Moewe had been neither long nor eventful, but already she had made for herself a heroic reputation. I have always regretted that I was not with her on her raids. She made several, slipping out through the blockade, sinking quantities of allied shipping, and stealing back into German waters.

She was built just before the war, and originally designed to carry the exotic banana from southwest Africa and "German East" to Hamburg. Plans had just been made to flood Germany with them. Her sister ship in the banana trade was the Wolf, and she, too, became a famous raider.

All manner of ingenious devices were invented in fitting out the Moewe for her career as a raider. She was altered so that she could disguise herself and change disguises while steaming at full speed just like a quick-change actor. One day she would be a three or two funneled steamer, the next she would look like a slow tramp with one funnel. The line of her deck could be changed in a few minutes also. She also had fake superstructures that could be raised or lowered in a few moments by means of a fake section that slipped out from her stern. One day she would be a tramp, the next, with fake built-up, a liner. These startling metamorphoses were a great success and enabled her to dodge many an allied cruiser.

Of course, the British soon got on to the Moewe's quick-change habits, and were not to be fooled by them. On one of her adventures the Moewe was trapped off the eastern coast of South America. The British cruisers Glasgow and Amethyst were warned by wireless that the Moewe was steering south from Fernando Noronha to take coal. So they rushed out from Rio de Janeiro to trap her. Presently the Glasgow spotted the Moewe on the horizon. The German ship had on one of her innumerable disguises, and the captain of the Glasgow could not recognize her. He was wary, however, and on to the Moewe's tricks, so he wirelessed her to stand by to be searched. The Moewe turned and ran south. The Glasgow could make twenty-five knots and easily outrace her. The Moewe was well armed with guns and torpedoes and would fight, but she would be no match for an armored ship. The men aboard the Moewe seemed as good as at the bottom of the sea. The Glasgow knew that the fleeing ship must be the long-sought-for raider, and prepared to sink her.

The two ships steamed with straining boilers, and the Glasgow was fast creeping up on the Moewe. When almost within range the hurried raider ran into one of those sudden rain squalls that sweep over the ocean. Like the Biblical cloud, it hid her from the pursuing cruiser. Of course, the Glasgow followed her into it. But as the Moewe ran through the swirling storm, she passed another steamer, this one steaming north. The cruiser saw emerging from the squall this new ship. She had three masts. The Moewe had had two. The captain of the Glasgow thought only of the Moewe's ability to disguise herself. He presumed that the Moewe had taken advantage of the squall to run up a third mast and then double back on her trail in the hope that the Englishman would not recognize her

and that she might pass safely and even have an opportunity to torpedo the Glasgow. The cruiser instantly opened fire and blew the poor, inoffensive cargo steamer out of the water. It was only when they examined the wreckage that they discovered that they had made a mistake and sunk a British freighter! Meanwhile the Moewe had escaped once more.

Nor was that the only ship the British sank by mistake. They shelled two harmless sailing vessels to pieces, mistaking them for our Seeadler. It all came about because of one of those familiar war rumors, a rumor to the effect that we were already somewhere off the Australian coast. An Australian cruiser encountered a Scandinavian three-master, and they seemed to think she was behaving queerly. Word had been passed around that the Seeadler carried torpedoes. So the cruiser thought she had better not run any chance of being blown up. She opened fire at long range. Only ten men aboard the Scandinavian ship were saved. Later on the armored cruiser Kent sank another sailing vessel under similar circumstances in the Pacific.

Sailors since Magellan, by Joe, have talked about the storms around Cape Horn. Sea stories usually have something about the tough times rounding the Cape. I had seen those storms myself when I had sailed in the forecastle, and as a naval officer I had many a time told tales to my brother officers of gales and tempests I had witnessed in an old windjammer rounding Horn. But our trip this voyage was to be the most unusual of all. If the storms held us back, the cruisers would be almost certain to catch us. We had sailed south in fine time, and if we made a quick passage round that boisterous tip of South America, we might slip into the wide Pacific and continue our raids.

Well, we ran into the dirtiest weather of the Horn, gales and hurricanes. Why, there were days when even with our motor running we could make no headway at all. It took us three weeks to beat our way through the gales and around the point. By that time, the cruisers lay there in wait for us, not just one or two, but a whole half dozen of them.

Ordinarily, a sailing ship tries to hug Cape Horn as closely as it can, keeping quite near land. If you veer too far to the south, you run into icebergs. Navigating among icebergs with the wind whistling through your rigging is enough to give any skipper the chills. So the storms had held us up, and now our best chance probably would be to steer as wide a course to the south as possible, whether safe or not. The mountains of ice were there, and a hurricane was blowing. But we considered the ice the lesser of two evils. The British watch to the far South was bound to be less vigilant than up nearer the Cape. We must try to sail around them. So, ho for the Antarctic!

On our way through the blockade, we had steered into the Arctic. Now here we were heading into the Antarctic. To make it pleasant, by Joe, the weather, which had been quite decent to us on the way South, changed in a few minutes also. She also had fake superstructures that could be raised or lowered in a few moments by means of a fake section that slipped out from her stern. One day she would be a tramp, the next, with fake built-up, a liner. These startling metamorphoses were a great success and enabled her to dodge many an allied cruiser.

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Wave Speed Difference Gives Strange Effects

Sound travels through the air at the rate of one mile in five seconds. Either waves have a velocity a million times greater. This difference causes some strange effects.

Big Ben, London's famous clock, can be heard to strike four miles from Westminster. Owing to the difference between the speed of radio and air waves, in many parts of London it may be heard to strike 22 times when the 11 o'clock signal is being broadcast from Dagenry—through a loud speaker and through the air. There is an interval of four and one-half seconds between each stroke of Big Ben.

At one mile, the first two strokes

and run the other way. An iceberg carries neither lights, lighthouses, buoys, nor sirens. She is a cold, calculating, merciless Circe, and the wise mariner gives her a wide berth. Some of us thought the berg was six thousand feet long while others thought it much more than that. We were so near it that we could hear the clattering and squawking of the thousands of sea gulls that swarmed around the ice mountain. In the wild, heaving sea, the berg rolled like some mammoth ship. There were cracking sounds as the heaving ice strained and split. Once, under the stress of the movement, one whole vast corner broke off with a tremendous rending and tearing. The block, as big as a skyscraper, crashed into the sea, and before it could start off on a cruise of its own dashed it into the berg with a noise like thunder, and this continued time and again as the parent berg drove its husky offspring before it.

Suddenly, there came an ominous scraping sound. The Seeadler quivered, and our blood fairly froze. We had grazed a submerged snout of ice. In such a sea, there would have been no chance to launch lifeboats. Although we had not stayed in our hull, nevertheless, the ship had sprung a leak. No matter who was captain. Everybody to the pumps. I took my place with the sailors in the hold, and we all fought to keep the water in check. The brush with the ice was a warning. We veered a bit more to the north, and with pumps working madly, passed the berg. The wind wrenched us, the waves struck us hard, but we kept on, beating our way to the Pacific and pumping.

"Cruiser ahoy!"

I saw through the storm a twenty-three-hundred-ton auxiliary cruiser. I believe it was the Otranto, a converted passenger liner, fast and well armed, capable of blowing us out of the water before our little gun could throw a shell halfway to her.

"Hard aport," I shouted.

The ship shook as the helm was forced over, and the wind nearly turned us bottom side up. Storm or no storm, we were all dead men if that cruiser ever caught us.

"Set all sails."

We must risk it and run with all our canvas before the hurricane, and perhaps, somehow, we knew not how, in the shelter of the storm, we might be lucky enough to evade the cruiser.

Only men who have been to sea in windjammers can imagine what it is to set sail in a hurricane. The canvas whipped as though a devil had taken hold of it. The masts bent under the force of the wind as it blasted against the sails. The ship and its rigging creaked and groaned as though crying out against the sudden strain.

So, with the combined force of the gale and our one-thousand-horse power motor, we scudded southward. Suddenly, a flooding rain broke over us, a providential squall if there ever was one. It was like a gift of heaven. It blotted us out from the cruiser.

"It is the hand of God," I shouted. "Our hour hasn't struck yet."

Under cover of the squall, we got away from there as fast as we could go, and after a few hours we felt certain we had given our pursuer the slip. In reality, we had not been pursued at all. The cruiser hadn't even seen us, and our lookout had been sharper than hers. We learned this from later reports. The ironical thing now would have been for us to have impaled the Seeadler on an iceberg in that mad sprint southward. But luck with us again. The storm blew itself out.

Still, we were not out of the danger zone. Days went by before we were safely out of that boisterous region and spreading our wings on the broad expanse of the Pacific. Cruisers were still watching for us, and we had to keep a constant lookout. Our problem now was how to put them off the scent.

The Seeadler carried twenty lifeboats and a corresponding equipment of life preservers. These were much more than enough for our crew. We had taken ten of them off captured ships to accommodate our prisoners in case of necessity. Now we threw all these extra lifeboats overboard, taking care that on each boat and each life preserver was painted Seeadler. Our hope was that some of them would be picked up, and that the report would then be sent out that we had gone down off the Horn. That was exactly what happened. Two days later we picked up a wireless. It carried the news that a coastguard cutter had found one of our little boats. Later, two more were picked up. Then three. All along the coast of South America we were now given up for lost. The cruisers abandoned the chase and steamed north.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Capt. John Baptist Inman, eighty-one, past national commander and past state commander of the G. A. R., died at his home in Springfield, December 15.

Three hundred members of the Scandinavian Fellowship society, representing twenty central Illinois counties, and clad in the costumes of their homelands, enjoyed a banquet in Springfield recently, preliminary to a patriotic Washington's birthday banquet to be held February 22. Atty. Gen. Oscar E. Carlstrom acted as toastmaster, and J. Harry Winstrom, superintendent of city schools, was the master of ceremonies. Folk songs in the Scandinavian languages and in English were sung, and Christmas was described by speakers of Swedish, Norwegian and Danish descent. Mr. and Mrs. John Grosboll, Danish, parents of Miss Nancy Grosboll, of Petersburg, one of the winners of the 4-H club national prize trip to Paris, made short talks.

The fourth annual Stark County Christian Men's banquet, held recently at LaFayette, was attended by 450 men from ten towns in the county and was in charge of Representative William H. Jackson as toastmaster. The principal address was delivered by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of Chicago, a noted speaker. A communication from Governor Emmerson was read, in part as follows: "Our present civilization is founded on the teachings of the Bible. Without the guiding light of its great moral precepts, our world would indeed be in a topsy-turvy condition. Any nation which forgets its religion is well along the road to decadence. The great truths of the Bible should be taught not only in the church but in the home. Faithful study of its teachings throughout our great commonwealth would go a long way toward solving our boy and girl problem. Life holds but little for those who have no faith in its promises for the future, and faith comes only with study and understanding."

An advisory committee of county judges met with Director Rodney H. Brandon of the state welfare department and decided that distribution of mothers' pension funds will be made to the counties, under certain conditions, in proportion to assessed valuation. Before any county can qualify for state refunds on mothers' pensions, supervision by the state welfare department, according to law, will be worked out. The committee decided counties must be in sympathy with the movement to aid mothers to the extent of spending at least half of the 2.5 of a mill maximum tax authorized by the law for mothers' pensions. Several counties do not spend a cent for this purpose, it was pointed out. The state appropriation is \$500,000 for a two-year period, one-half each year.

The annual exhibition of the State Poultry association will be held at Harrisburg January 1 to 5. Governor Emmerson will award a silver trophy for best display in each of three divisions—hatchery men, fanciers and junior poultry men.

To determine just what is the matter with the state's election laws, will be the purpose of a session of the Illinois board of election commissioners, to be held in Springfield early in 1930. The commission was created by the last general assembly to make a study of present laws and submit recommendations at the next session of the legislature. It is possible that the election code will be completely reorganized and simplified. The commission, appointed by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, consists of: Circuit Judge James Baldwin, Decatur; County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, Chicago, and Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago.

During his recent visit in Washington, Governor Emmerson interviewed President Hoover regarding a congressional appropriation of six millions needed to finish the Illinois link in the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway. The project is under advisement, and favorable action is indicated. Illinois representatives and senators are actively giving their support to the appropriation, and the hearty co-operation of Secretary of War Hurley has been assured.

Addressing the annual conference at Bloomington, of Illinois American Legion post adjutants and commanders, O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander, made an appeal for aid in the Legion's campaign for proper hospitalization of more than 5,000 mentally ill veterans. Hospitals are good, he said, but too few to take care of the men badly in need of care and treatment. He urged popular demand upon congress to supply the need.

The Kolb company's coal mine No. 2, at Mascoutah, closed for more than two years, due to depression in the coal industry, has resumed operations, giving work to 150 men.

Recommendations of the state board of law examiners, filed in the office of Charles W. Vail, clerk of the Supreme court, for the first time in several years, did not carry the name of a woman applicant for admission to the bar at the December term. During the past year the Supreme court licensed 37 women to practice law in Illinois.

Stating that the law has long viewed the holding of a judicial office and a ministerial office by one person as incompatible, Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom has expressed an opinion that the offices of justice of the peace and city clerk may not be held at the same time by one person. The former is judicial, the latter ministerial, he declared. Acceptance of a second of two incompatible offices is a resignation of the first, the Supreme court has ruled.

In accordance with the requirements of an act passed by the last general assembly, an examination of annuity and benefit pension funds will soon be made in Illinois, the first under direction of the state. With the approval of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, the director of trade and commerce, Leo H. Lowe, is now perfecting plans, his initial act being appointment of Donald F. Campbell, Chicago actuary, as examiner in direct charge of the work. The law provides for such examination whenever the fund is made up in whole or in part of contributions by the people of this state or any branch, bureau, department of municipality thereof, by taxation or otherwise. Among the funds to be examined are a few of state-wide character, such as state public school teachers' pension fund, state policemen's pension fund, state firemen's pension fund.

Fees collected by the corporation department of Secretary of State William J. Stratton's office in November of this year exceeded the collection for the same month last year by \$30,129.77, the secretary has announced. In 1929 the collection in November was \$83,679.95, as compared with \$53,550.18 a year ago. The secretary declared the increase is indicative of the confidence of investors in the continued prosperity of the state's financial institutions.

Illinois ranks first in no less than 39 industries, and second in 49 industries; third in manufacture of envelopes and ice cream; fourth in making coffins and ice and in 29 other industries. The state ranks first to fifth in 176 industries, or about half the industries enumerated in the census. Among the activities in which Illinois is first are meat packing, sausage casings, agricultural implements, wall paper and glue, corn sirup and sewing machines. Though the state ranks second in production of men's clothing, it takes first place when it comes to suspenders.

Illinois elementary schools rank third in number of pupils, the average attendance being more than a million children a day. In approximate 14,000 school houses. Enrollment in the state university is the third largest in the country, the University of California being first, Columbia university (New York) second.

Illinois has more broadcasting stations than any other state, and one telephone for every five persons, both contributing to speed of news service. Illinois has more weekly newspapers than any other state, and some of the greatest daily newspapers in the world, as well as many excellent dailies published outside the metropolitan centers.

Illinois has more banks and trust companies than any other state, with combined deposits exceeding those of all the banks in France.

A letter from President Hoover was read in connection with the nineteenth anniversary services of the First Presbyterian church in Belleville. The President and the pastor, Rev. D. C. Boyd, are alumni of Stanford university. Governor Emmerson also sent congratulations and regrets. "The Pioneers" was the subject of the pastor's nineteenth anniversary sermon. He stated that a governor, an admiral and a United States senator had gone forth from "these walls."

United States Senator Otis F. Glenn has been appointed to membership on the following subcommittees of the important senate appropriations committee: District of Columbia Legislative Establishment, Treasury and Post Office departments, War department. The last two named are of vital interest to Illinois because the Treasury and Post Office departments have charge of appropriations for post office buildings, a considerable number of which are contemplated now for erection in Illinois. The War department subcommittee is also of vital importance to Illinois because it has charge of appropriations for the Rock Island arsenal, Fort Sheridan, Scott field at Belleville, Chanute field at Rantoul. Senator Glenn will have opportunity to observe closely any efforts for curtailment or abandonment of these two air fields.

Congressman Frank M. Ramey, Twenty-first Illinois district, has been appointed a member of the important committees on immigration and naturalization, roads, and mines and mining. On account of public interest in restricted immigration and in the work of the other two committees, Mr. Ramey sees a wonderful opportunity to be of service.

Thousands of Illinois motorists want Secretary of State William J. Stratton to make them New Year's presents of low automobile license numbers. A low number means something under 10,000, the farther under, the better. However much Mr. Stratton would like to accommodate all applicants, he is prevented by the fact that there are only 9,999 numbers under 10,000, and the demand far exceeds the supply; also the law provides that the holder of any number may retain it by filing application before December 1, reducing the numbers available.

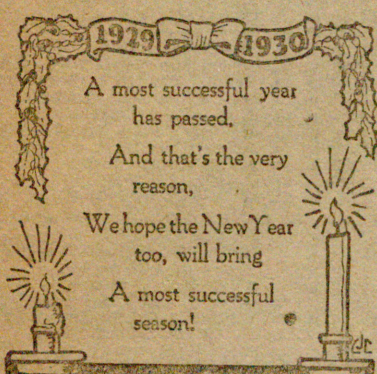
LEADING... RADIO PROGRAMS

(Time given is Eastern Standard; subtract one hour for Central and two hours for Mountain time.)

- N. B. C. RED NETWORK—December 29.**
3:00 p. m. Chicago Symphony.
7:00 p. m. Heroes of the World.
8:30 p. m. Maj. Bowes.
9:00 p. m. Chase & Sanborn.
9:45 p. m. Day Lawrence.
9:55 p. m. Atwater Kent.
10:15 p. m. Studebaker Champions.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
1:00 p. m. The Big City.
2:00 p. m. Roxy Stroll.
5:00 p. m. Duo Disc Duo.
7:30 p. m. At the Baldwin.
8:00 p. m. Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 p. m. Collier's.
9:45 p. m. Fuller Man.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
9:00 a. m. Morning Devotions.
10:00 a. m. Children's Hour.
1:30 p. m. The Aztecs.
3:00 p. m. Symphonie.
5:00 p. m. The News Reel of Air.
7:30 p. m. Sermon by Rev. Barnhouse.
7:40 p. m. Our Romantic Ancestors.
8:30 p. m. Sonatone.
9:00 p. m. Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m. Jesse Crawford.
11:00 p. m. Back Home Hour.
12:01 a. m. Coral Gables Melodies.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—December 30.
10:30 a. m. Doctor Goodies.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
8:00 p. m. Voice of Piedmont.
8:30 p. m. A. J. Gypsies.
9:30 p. m. General Motors.
10:00 p. m. Whittall Anglo Persians.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Aunt Jemima.
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
7:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:30 p. m. Roxy Stroll.
8:30 p. m. Ingram Shavers.
9:00 p. m. Edison Records.
9:30 p. m. Real Folks.
10:00 p. m. Stromberg Carlson.
10:30 p. m. Empire Builders.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
10:00 a. m. Ida Bailey Allen.
11:30 a. m. The Children's Corner.
12:00 Noon Columbia Revue.
1:30 p. m. Harold Stern and Orch.
2:00 p. m. Patter in Prints.
3:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
5:30 p. m. Closing Market Prices.
5:45 p. m. Bragging Among Banks.
7:00 p. m. Purities Jakeries Program.
8:30 p. m. Coco Couriers.
9:00 p. m. Physical Culture Magazine.
9:30 p. m. "An Evening in Paris."
10:30 p. m. Voice of Columbia.
11:30 p. m. Paul Specht's Orchestra.
12:01 a. m. Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—December 31.
10:45 a. m. National Home Hour.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
8:00 p. m. Auction Bridge Game.
7:15 p. m. Universal Stage Series.
7:30 p. m. Soconyland Sketches.
10:00 p. m. Cliequot Club.
11:00 p. m. Radio Keith Orpheum.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Aunt Jemima.
11:00 a. m. Forecase School of Cookery.
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
7:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy.
8:00 p. m. Pure Oil Band.
8:30 p. m. Around World with Libby.
9:00 p. m. College Singing.
9:30 p. m. Duane's Master Musicians.
10:00 p. m. Williams Oil-O-Matics.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
10:00 a. m. Ida Bailey Allen.
12:00 Noon Columbia Revue.
3:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
4:00 p. m. Columbia Symphony Orch.
5:00 p. m. Rhythm Kings.
5:30 p. m. Ambassador Tea Dance.
6:30 p. m. Alice Foote MacDougall.
7:00 p. m. Carole Lombard.
8:30 p. m. True Romances.
9:00 p. m. Old Gold—Paul Whiteman.
10:30 p. m. Night Club Romances.
11:30 p. m. Hotel Paramount Day Club.
12:01 a. m. Lombardo, Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—January 1.
10:45 a. m. National Home Hour.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
8:00 p. m. Mobil Oil.
9:00 p. m. Halsey Stuart.
9:30 p. m. Palmolive.
10:30 p. m. Headline Huntin'.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Aunt Jemima.
10:30 a. m. Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m. Forecase School of Cookery.
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
7:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:30 p. m. Winstons of Saluta.
8:00 p. m. Yeast Foamers.
8:30 p. m. Sylvania Foresters.
9:00 p. m. Real Folks.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
10:00 a. m. Ida Bailey Allen.
12:00 Noon Columbia Revue.
3:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
4:00 p. m. Columbia Symphony Orch.
5:00 p. m. Musical Album.
5:15 p. m. Twilight Troubadors.
6:00 p. m. Closing Market Prices.
6:30 p. m. Lombardo, Royal Canadians.
8:00 p. m. Grand Opera Concert.
10:00 p. m. Kolster Radio Hour.
10:30 p. m. In a Russian Village.
11:00 p. m. Hank Simon's Rowing Boat.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—January 2.
10:30 a. m. National Home Hour.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
8:00 p. m. Radio Keith Orpheum.
7:30 p. m. Coward Comfort Hour.
8:00 p. m. Fleischman Sunshine Hour.
9:00 p. m. Seiberling Singers.
9:30 p. m. National Symphony Chorus Co.
10:00 p. m. Radio Victor Program.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Aunt Jemima.
10:45 a. m. Barbara Gould.
11:00 a. m. Forecase School of Cookery.
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
7:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy.
8:30 p. m. Champion Sparkers.
9:00 p. m. Smith Brothers.
10:00 p. m. Atwater Kent.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
10:00 a. m. Ida Bailey Allen.
11:30 a. m. Du Barry Beauty Talk.
11:45 a. m. The W. C. Handy Club.
1:30 p. m. Harold Stern and Orch.
3:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
5:00 p. m. Dr. Hodgson's Health Talk.
6:00 p. m. Columbia Symphony Orch.
8:15 p. m. Politics in Washington.
9:00 p. m. True Detective Mysteries.
10:30 p. m. National Forum from Wash.
11:00 p. m. Du Barry Beauty Talk.
12:01 a. m. Lombardo, Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—January 3.
10:45 a. m. National Home Hour.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
9:00 p. m. An Evening in Paris.
9:30 p. m. Schradertown Band.
10:00 p. m. Planters Pennants.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
7:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:30 p. m. Dixie Circus.
8:45 p. m. Grand Hotel Perry.
9:00 p. m. Intervenor Pair.
10:30 p. m. Armour Hour.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
9:30 a. m. Morning on Broadway.
10:00 a. m. Ida Bailey Allen.
11:00 a. m. Nell Vinick.
11:30 a. m. The W. C. Handy Club.
12:15 p. m. Columbia Salon Orchestra.
1:30 p. m. Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
3:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
5:00 p. m. Dr. Clark French Lessons.
5:15 p. m. Ambassador Tea Dance.
6:15 p. m. Closing Market Prices.
6:30 p. m. Paul Specht's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m. The Story Hour.
11:00 p. m. Jan Garber's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.
N. B. C. RED NETWORK—January 4.
11:15 a. m. Radio Household Institute.
7:00 p. m. New Business World.
7:30 p. m. Skellodians.
8:30 p. m. Lauderbach Lyrics.
9:00 p. m. General Electric.
10:00 p. m. Lucky Strike.
N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Aunt Jemima.
1:00 p. m. National Farm, Home Hour.
6:30 p. m. Gold Spot Pals.
COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Morning Devotions.
11:00 a. m. Adventures of Helen, Mary.
12:00 Noon Columbia Noon Day Chorus.
1:30 p. m. Tuckers.
2:00 p. m. Columbia Ensemble.
5:00 p. m. Club Plaza Orchestra.
5:00 p. m. Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
6:30 p. m. N. B. C. Blue Network.
7:00 p. m. Levitt and Ensemble.
8:00 p. m. Lombardo, Royal Canadians.
8:15 p. m. Babson Finance Period.
10:00 p. m. Rantoul-Publix Hour.
11:00 p. m. Lombardo, Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m. Midnight Melodies.

COLOR PRINTING

increases the pulling power of any printing job. We are equipped to handle color printing quickly and satisfactorily



REAB'S SANITARY MARKET

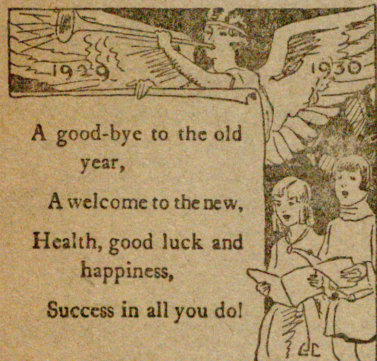
Mokena, Ill.

We served you in the old year,
We'll serve you in the new.
We wish you health and happiness,
Success in all you do!



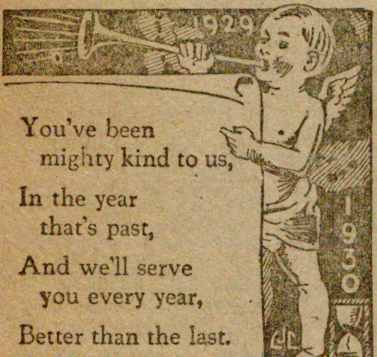
MOKENA STATE BANK

The Bank of Friendly Service



Bremen State Bank

Tinley Park, Ill.



J. C. FUNK

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Tinley Park, Ill.

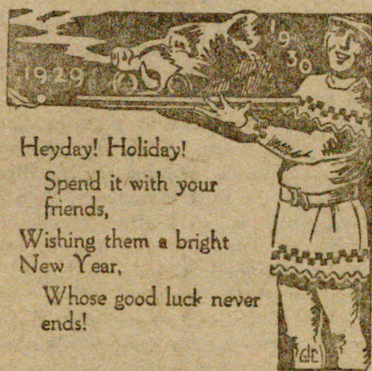


Dini Ice Cream Parlor

Tinley Park, Ill.

FRANKFORT

Mrs. Ezra Marti and infant daughter returned home from the Silver Cross hospital last Saturday.
Mrs. Fred Leppla is ill in her home.
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Weber entertained guests in their home Christmas for dinner.
The condition of Mrs. Adam Heisner of Green Garden, who has been ill for the past few weeks remains unchanged.



Heyday! Holiday!

Spend it with your friends,
Wishing them a bright New Year,
Whose good luck never ends!

Tinley Park BAKERY

SUPERIOR BAKERY PRODUCTS

Henry Goeb, Proprietor.

Telephone 99

Tinley Park, Ill.

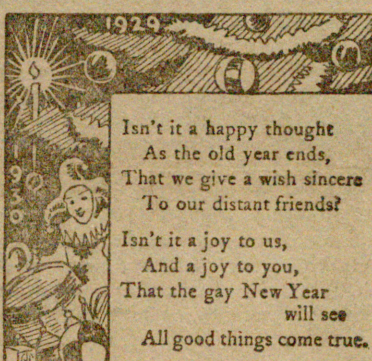


The dear old season comes again,
When every man sincere,
Can wish his friends:
all Christmas joys,
And a prosperous New Year.

G. M. Kraus

Tonsorial Parlors

MOKENA, ILL.



Isn't it a happy thought
As the old year ends,
That we give a wish sincere
To our distant friends?
Isn't it a joy to us,
And a joy to you,
That the gay New Year
will see
All good things come true.

Loebe Bros.



Orland Park, Ill.



We deck our homes with happiness,
And trim our halls with holly,
We add a wish for your success,
To make the New Year jolly!

Hick & Mesenbrink

Market

Tinley Park, Ill.

Telephone 4R



Ting-a-ling,
Joy bells ring,
Peace across the night,
Christmas days,
Happy ways,
And a New Year bright!

Mokena Oil Co.

Mokena, Ill.

TELEPHONE 50

Frankfort was hard hit the past week by not getting any mail for two days on account of the highways being blocked with snow drifts.

The Ladies Aid of St. Peter's Evangelical church will have their regular business meeting and coffee in the church parlors, Friday afternoon, December 27. A program will be given after the coffee.

The annual meeting of St. Peter's Evangelical church will be held in the church on the evening of Jan. 2. Henry Heusner returned home Wednesday from the Silver Cross hospital where he was taking medical treatment for the past ten days.

Manson LaHue and daughter Lucille, Grandma LaHue were guests at dinner Christmas day in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lorenzen. Ervin Knight of Plainfield is spending his Christmas vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Knight.

Manson LaHue and daughter Lucille, Mrs. LaHue spent Christmas afternoon with Mrs. Manson LaHue in the Edwards Sanitarium at Naperville.

Harold Heisner, Milton Pfeifer, and Lee Harnack visited Tuesday evening with Henry Heusner in the Silver Cross hospital.

Mrs. James Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garden of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Doty were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfaff, Jr., Christmas Day.

The Frankfort Home Improvement Club meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. Alfred Zechlin on

Thursday, January 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wischover and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heusner are entertaining relatives from Minnesota this week.

Mrs. Gertrude Eichmeier spent Tuesday in Matteson with her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambrecht.



Cappel Bros.

COAL, GRAIN, FEED, SALT, TILE
TANKAGE, GRASS SEEDS

MOKENA, ILL.



Another day,
Another year,
Old Father Time has taken,
We love the old,
We greet the new,
Our faith in you unshaken.

Cooper & Hostert

Authorized  Dealers

MOKENA, ILL.



1930 SEASON'S GREETINGS

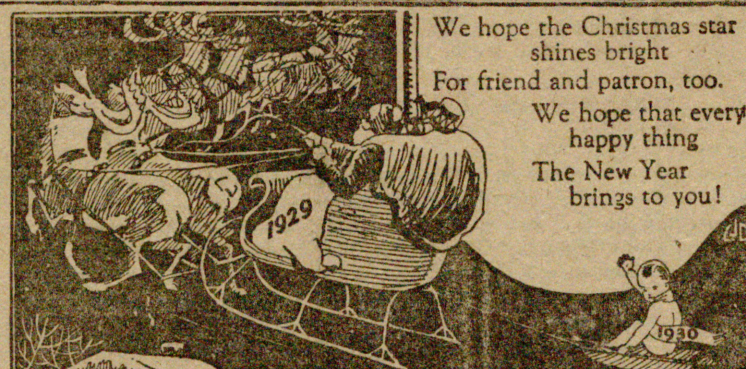
Ona E. McGovney

Real Estate
Insurance

Telephones: 1 and 14

I Buy and Sell Farms
Insurance In All It's Branches

MOKENA, ILL.



We hope the Christmas star
shines bright
For friend and patron, too.
We hope that every
happy thing
The New Year
brings to you!

OUR APPRECIATION

To our Friends and Patrons near and far and all those who have so faithfully patronized us during the past year, we wish to express our appreciation. Thanking you for past favors and assuring you of our sincere wish to please you also in the coming year, we wish you ALL a Glad and Prosperous New Year!

RICHARD HENSEL AND WIFE
Mokena, Ill.

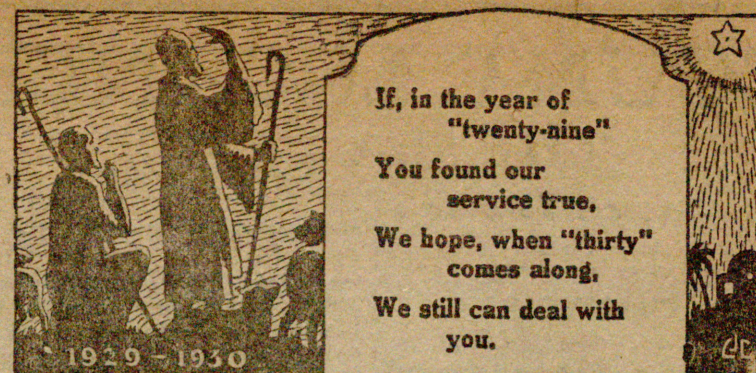


We've given you our very best,
To make the year's success,
And now we add a New Year wish
To bring you happiness.

Chas. Levy & Son
Cattle Dealers



6801 S Oakley Ave., Chicago



If, in the year of
"twenty-nine"
You found our
service true,
We hope, when "thirty"
comes along,
We still can deal with
you.

THE SPORTS MAN'S INN

LORENZ & REIN, PROPRIETORS

Tinley Park : : Illinois

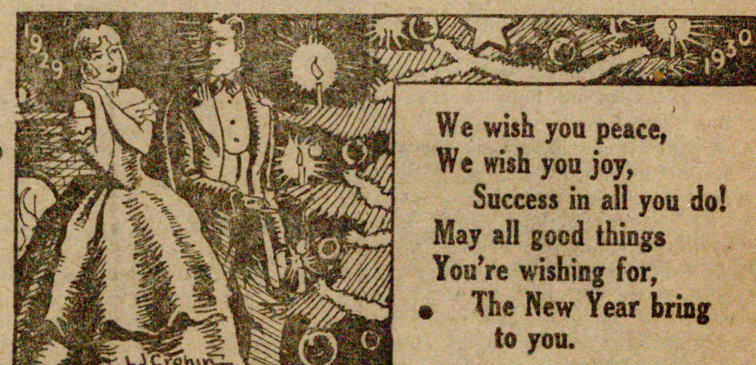


We wish you health, we wish you wealth,
We wish success unmeasured,
We wish you every lovely thing
That friendly hearts have treasured.

Vogt's Department Store,

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

Tinley Park, Illinois



We wish you peace,
We wish you joy,
Success in all you do!
May all good things
You're wishing for,
The New Year bring
to you.

CLARENCE E. BEAGLEY,

Electrical Contractor

ORLAND PARK, ILLINOIS



Because the old year has been right,
We're looking for another,
A bright and prosperous New
Year boy,
To be the old year's brother.

DECEMBER 28 TO JANUARY 1st

Chipso	21c
Flint Butter	45c
Bourbon Coffee 3 pounds for	95c
Rome Beauty Apples 3 pounds for	25c

G. F. WANNEMACHER, MOKENA, ILLINOIS
Tel. 30



We send you just
a tiny wish
For the Joy Time
of the year,
May holidays bring
peace to you,
Success, and
friends sincere.



Tinley Park Grocery & Market

WHERE QUALITY RULES Telephone Tinley Park 105 WE DELIVER.

Angels Bothered Him

"One night I seen de angels settin' 'round ter keep company wid me," said Brother Williams, "but dey had sich inquirin' ways 'bout 'em, I 'lowed dat de bes' thing I could do wuz ter bend fer de highway an' give 'em de whole house!"—Atlanta Constitution.

First Formal Republic

On January 14, 1639, occurred the adoption of the first written constitution known to the history of the world. This event took place at Hartford, Conn., and was the first formal republic made up of people of three early towns in the valley.